

NEXUS

NEW TIMES MAGAZINE

Volume 7, Number 3 APRIL - MAY 2000

PO Box 30, Mapleton Qld 4560, Australia

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NEXUS MAGAZINE

Volume 7, Number 3

APRIL – MAY 2000

PUBLISHED BY

NEXUS Magazine Pty Ltd, ACN #003 611 434

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PRINTING

Warwick Daily News, Queensland, Australia

AUSTRALIAN DISTRIBUTION

Newsagents Direct Distribution

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

NEXUS recognises that humanity is undergoing a massive transformation. With this in mind, NEXUS seeks to provide 'hard-to-get' information so as to assist people through these changes. NEXUS is not linked to any religious, philosophical or political ideology or organisation.

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Editorial

A new era is emerging on our planet. No longer do we occupy just this one observable space-time continuum, for we have now created and occupy another: cyberspace.

It started off as a resource for low-budget activists and came to be known as "the information superhighway". But now, e-commerce has taken over to the extent that if the Internet went "down" tomorrow, we would have total global financial meltdown. The Internet is already so crucial to social infrastructure that the next wars are just as likely to be fought and won in cyberspace, with electronic viruses and super-hackers. Controlling, disrupting or disinforming an enemy's computers is more cost-effective than carpet-bombing. It's a cleaner way to wage war, with no public outcry—such as that which results when NATO bombs civilians with so-called "smart" bombs. Of course, this only applies to computerised countries: the UN/NATO will continue to bomb and economically "sanitise" nations which refuse to adhere to the new international economic order.

I believe it will be the Internet that primarily facilitates the ushering-in of total globalisation, through sheer economics—"e-commerce", as it is now termed. Already, e-commerce transcends national boundaries, effectively ignoring the tariffs and taxes of sovereign states. The increasing volume of individuals and businesses trading around the world in cyberspace will ensure that we will buy our way into a new, globalised economic system. It is the only way the global community will swallow a proposed global currency. It is the most likely avenue leading to a cashless economy.

An item in Global News this issue reflects on how the Internet itself is evolving and causing us to evolve with it. A few years ago, many considered the Internet an effective resource tool for communicating and sharing research, for organising logistics—the information superhighway. Many of the original, small, Internet service providers (ISPs) have been bought by transnational media corporations—or have gone bust because they cannot compete economically with the free Internet services on offer by those same transnationals. Another giant merger or two will see virtually all Western ISPs in the hands of just two or three transnational telecommunications giants.

We are gradually realising that the Internet is the ultimate intelligence-gathering tool. Everything you write, everywhere you visit in cyberspace is monitored by computers you don't even know exist. Instead of a person making data entries into your personal file, a computer now does it. If you visit political activist sites, sex sites, religious sites, environmental sites, UFO discussion groups, an *Echelon*-connected computer somewhere notes what preferences you are displaying in all these categories.

Working at a computer, while alone at a desk, leads many to feel secure and private; people tend to express parts of themselves that they don't usually express to others when face-to-face—but this is just the sort of preferred intelligence information required to make assessments of people. Just when you think you are not on display, you are more exposed than ever!

In the UK, a sinister Bill has been tabled (see Global News) which amongst other things, makes it a crime to possess and use privacy encryption technology for your e-mail. Significantly, the Bill is part of an international cooperative effort by law enforcement agencies to secure legal access to all electronic communications conducted over the Internet. Australia has already enacted legislation, allowing ASIO—the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation—to penetrate anyone's computer legally, any time it likes, to do anything it likes to your computer to cover its e-tracks, for any reason it chooses to invent in the name of "national security".

Cash registers, video surveillance cameras, automatic teller machines, medical equipment, computers, TVs, e-mail, faxes and telephones are all—or soon to be—hooked up to the Internet. They will cross-match your image, whereabouts, medical records, DNA profile, history, spending habits, police records, hobbies, sexual preferences and list of friends and associates with information in databases accessible by law enforcement, taxation and government authorities as well as Big Business. Many declare that this is happening already; only now, it is just becoming more efficient!

Oops...time to go check my e-mail!

— Duncan

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Letters to the Editor ...

Spying via America Online

Hi, Duncan: Well, am I shocked/dismayed/proven right! I have been using America Online (AOL) for the last few years now and had no idea that it was being used a tool of infiltration and spying until I started associating my frequent crashes, the disappearance of my whole e-mail list and the further disappearance of my last six months of e-mails.

This was happening regularly until I started wondering what my computer was doing when some mail took forever to download—far longer than it should have taken for its file size. I lost my whole hard-drive...corrupted mysteriously... before I cottoned on to what may be happening.

When a savvy privacy expert warned me about the sinister meaning of extended e-mail download times, I started taking close notes. I also noticed that I would get unsolicited "official AOL software" files in my AOL preferences folder, where they would not get noticed.

I have some software that peers into the guts of almost any application or file, and I saw—gasp!—big sections of my private database in the (AOL) "Window Size Database" and the (AOL) "Access Numbers" file that download stealthily into my (window now always kept open on my desktop) System/Preferences/AOL Preferences/Data/Folder.

These people clearly have all my confidential data, addresses, phone numbers, bank account details, PIN numbers, and all the details that one would want to keep private—all 1,100 or so records with notes and scary details.

Surely this is the security services operating through AOL, but it is a major piece of info that your readers should know. They just need to be able to inspect the files I mentioned to verify it for themselves. How does it work? I mean, how does AOL get into my database? Dunno again.

Regards,

Denis, DenisCoone@aol.com

Mass Media Mind Slaves

Dear Editor: I feel the need to express my gratitude and admiration for consistently providing me and others like me with information that is essential if one wants

to make intelligent decisions and preserve a critical view of reality.

Mass media has taken over from religion as the "opium of the masses", since people accept the presented reality without any reservations or second-guessing. Most of us have become Mind Slaves to the all-knowing TV moghuls. Commercially have been elevated to art status, and we actually watch programs devoted entirely to the screening of ads.

I feel that the human race, as far as it has access to Western (American) luxuries and ideas, is sinking ever deeper into a seemingly deliberately organised dumification. We have become mindless, consuming and utterly self-centred automatons. The ideal is a human who works 70 hours a week, consumes beyond all reasonability, accumulates massive debts and maintains the status quo. Why do we live the way that we do? Because the system is self-perpetuating. Those in power have the power to preserve that which is, and have absolutely no interest in changing the mindset of their well-maintained herd (flock).

We are riding on a train that is fast approaching its last stop and are blithely bickering over the next promotion or dreaming about that large screen TV, while the world we are rushing through is fed at an ever-increasing speed into the all-consuming furnace that powers our civilisation!

Thank you very much for trying to disturb our comfortable passage into oblivion.

Cheers,

Mecci Oncel, mecci@travel.com.au

Overdosing on TV Drug Ads

Hello: Though I don't know anything about other parts of the world, America has become rife with the proliferation of prescription drug advertising on the television, and it is making all of us sick.

If you haven't done any articles on this, or if it has been a long time since you have, I wish you would consider something about this problem. We are all being subliminally seduced and conditioned to expect sickness and that drugs are the way to a cure. We are being both drugged and

induced to accept that healing is something coming from without, instead of within. Fifty times a day, drug ads bombard us with the messages that "things" are lurking out there, trying to get us, and that their drugs will protect us. The globalisation of business, the one world order, the proliferation of illicit drugs and the prison systems are all prospering from this constant, hypnotic induction of disease.

I have recently started a campaign to get them removed from TV and have written letters to our CDC, FDA, FTC that they be stopped. All of us are being negatively impacted by these ads and their ramifications will be felt for generations to come. They are eroding the whole fabric of mankind. Help, and thank you.

Jamie Love, jamie-love@mailcity.com

Fluoride Dangers Ignored

Dear Editor: Why is that, in the UK, all Health Visitors (is that name a contradiction in terms?!) seem to promote actively the use of fluoride drops on a daily basis for babies and toddlers? Surely the fact that fluoride is already in most toothpastes is enough, let alone adding to the daily intake with extra drops!

I have refused to use fluoride drops for both of my children, aged 14 months and five years. The Health Visitor spent ages going through all the benefits of fluoride and telling me how I was damaging my children's teeth by not giving extra fluoride. Both my children have strong teeth and the elder one has not got any fillings. I also ensure that they both use a fluoride-free toothpaste.

When I showed your article to my Health Visitor, she said that publications like these only damage children's health. She just did not want to know! I would have thought that as a health professional she would be interested to look at both points of view—but not so, it seems.

Thanks for your informative health articles; slowly I am managing to change my lifestyle, thanks to your magazine.

Susan Grayson, Susan.Grayson@lasmo.com

[Dear Susan: See the update on fluoride next issue. Ed.]

Analysing UFO, POW Photos

Dear Editor: Highly enjoyed the article in NEXUS called "UFOs and National Security: An Interview with Clifford Stone" [7/01]. NEXUS is a very informative magazine and an enjoyable read.

The Government knows about UFOs and may even know where they come from. During my time I spent in the US Army Military Intelligence (MI), I was stationed in Seoul, South Korea, with PIC-K (Photo Interpretation Center—Korea). My job as a 97 Bravo (Intelligence Analyst) was to catalogue aerial images of North Korea and mainland China—images that were taken by reconnaissance aircraft and satellites. A few times I had to catalogue and classify radar images, information and pictures of unidentified flying objects. UFO images and information were sent to DIA and then later channelled to the CIA.

At the time, I held a Top Secret SBI (Special Background Investigation) clearance. I worked side by side with image interpreters, and one time a blurry photo came through of what was possibly an American POW in Vietnam. The year was 1981.

I hope your magazine will continue to seek out the truth, because the truth is truly out there.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Dale Roberts,
Silhouet9@aol.com,
PROberts@CSD.CA.GOV

Nuclear Waste Transmutation

Dear Duncan: Your recent article by Robert A. Nelson on "Transmutations of Nuclear Waste" [7/02] was of considerable interest. The following additional information may be of interest to your readers.

Dr S.-X. Jin, Chief Scientist for Trenergy, Inc., has shown in a recent article (published in the *Journal of New Energy*) that a new type of particle accelerator can be built. Here are the important facts:

A proton (ionised hydrogen atom) particle accelerator has been shown to transmute high-level radioactive wastes (such as spent fuel pellets from nuclear power plants).

Dr Jin shows that a new type of particle accelerator, based on work

... more Letters to the Editor

NB: Please keep letters to approx. 100 to 150 words in length. Ed.

done in Trenergy's laboratories, can be fabricated that is analytical up to one million times more effective in terms of proton density on target than any of the existing particle accelerators.

In my judgement, the development of this new technology would allow for the on-site transmutation of high-level radioactive wastes into stable elements. Billions of dollars can be saved by not packaging, transporting and storing these wastes in geological storage for 10,000 years.

Best personal regards,

Hal Fox, Editor, *Journal of New Energy*, halfox@slkc.uswest.net

Unfair Slur on Psychology

Dear NEXUS: I am responding to your article "Psychiatry: Shrinking from the Truth" [7/01], which was quite unbalanced. I could not respond to all the article's flaws in such a small space, so I'll be brief.

Firstly, some fair points have been made regarding psychiatrists, shock treatment, drugs and psychoanalysis. It is a shame that some members of the mental health community, either by being greedy or overzealous, actually cause more harm than good.

However, the actions of these people does not allow for a blanket generalisation being drawn that suggests all psychologists and psychiatrists are bad.

I'll remind you that many fields of "science", such as the much-revered chemistry, have been affected by corruption in our time: Monsanto, nuclear power, genetics—need I go on? Is this a good enough reason to ban all chemistry?

Many treatments used by psychologists (such as cognitive behaviour therapy) have been shown countless times, in thousands of journals, to be quite effective in treating a range of problems. The research in the article had methodological flaws of its own.

The article focused (conveniently) on treatments that no reasonable psychologist would use these days. I couldn't find one doctor/lecturer/professor at my university who would agree with the practices listed as "exalted".

I agree wholeheartedly that, sadly, many psychiatrists have

abused their positions in society (though this trend is mainly happening in the US). The author is pointing her finger at the wrong target. The problems regarding the "DSM", ECT, drugs, ADD, etc. are all largely related to bad psychiatry (not most of psychology) and the "biomedical" model of health. Under this model, medicine relies solely on "hard science" (such as the logic of treating cancer with radioactive poisons), and ignores alternative therapy. Funnily enough, all of the treatments these people advocate are highly profitable (for example, the pharmaceutical industry).

There is great irony in attacking (by generalisation) psychology on the grounds it has no scientific basis, when the real problem is connected to that hard science so revered by the article.

Ben Fletcher, b f, subktx@netscape.net

ETs and Our Environment

To the Editor: I admit to enjoying reading articles about UFOs and alien contact, but I do believe that there is a very dangerous message contained within the article, "Meetings with Remarkable Aliens" (Feb-Mar 2000, 7/02). The danger lies in the myth that anyone in government or private enterprise has access to some form of remarkable technology that is going to stop humankind's destruction of the environment.

Rather than hoping for some new technology, humankind needs to take/accept responsibility for the environmental crisis and change its own behaviour, attitude and morality towards the natural environment. We choose a violent path of destruction of nature. We have the free will to choose a different path.

Expecting new technology to solve the environmental crisis is a dangerous excuse for continuing on the same path of material satiation and environmental destruction. Waiting for aliens to reveal this new technology is a similar form of procrastination.

Geoff Lamberton, glambert@scu.edu.au

[Dear Geoff: Firstly, the technology exists to run cars on water; to have free, unlimited electricity; and to eliminate polluting energy sources totally. I agree that we

need to accept responsibility, but the people are being conned by the very transnational conglomerates which would cause economic collapse if they switched to "free energy".

Secondly, as for "waiting for aliens", I suggest you actually read the article. Nowhere therein does it suggest we should 'wait'; on the contrary, the 'aliens' encourage and advocate our taking responsibility for our planet. Ed.]

Truth: the Greatest Religion

Dear Duncan: Thank you for all the wonderful work you put into NEXUS Magazine. This is the only magazine I have ever subscribed to on a regular basis. I find all your articles interesting and thought provoking.

Recently I purchased Laurence Gardner's book, *Bloodline of the Holy Grail*, as a result of reading the articles and letters to the editor in NEXUS, and, boy, what a mind-spin! I must say that Laurence's book is a real eye-opener. Who could ever have believed the extent of the treachery and deceit that has been foisted upon the unsuspecting general public of the ages?

Whilst reading Laurence's book, I experienced feelings of anger, resentment and despair towards the so-called leaders and representatives of our various governments, but also feelings of relief, elation and intense joy that someone has finally helped me to make sense of all the little quirks of history, religion and the Bible that I queried as a teenager. Thanks to Laurence Gardner, I now understand why, as a young boy, I could not stand to walk into an Anglican or Roman Catholic church.

They say there is no religion greater than the truth, and they are right. Thank you so much.

Regards,

Dave Dennis, daviddennis@one.net.au

Products of Society

Dear Duncan: Thank you for your insightful magazine. I don't wish to turn this section into a gossip column, but I really must reply to Chris [Letters, 7/02].

We need to be realistic. We all know why drugs are illegal—and

it's not because they are bad for us. People, especially the young, will always find a way to get out of it.

All you can do as a parent is to educate them and not to alienate them if they do stray. Also, you need to accept the fact that it is not the person on the street who is to blame for his addiction, but the person beside him who allowed it to happen. All drugs need to be legalised so that we can deal with the problem openly, honestly and finally.

Now, I don't sell drugs; I'm not a junkie; I don't even smoke pot. In fact, I'm doing 20 years for killing a drug grower.

So I now find myself in a system which makes relatively good people bad and bad people worse—a system which promotes ignorance and apathy.

We criminals are not victims of society, we are a product of society. We, like everyone else, are the product of everyone we ever came into contact with: parents, teachers, friends, strangers, TV, etc. I have not yet met a person in prison who, given the right guidance, could not have taken a completely different path.

So, ask yourself what you have done to help and guide those around you. Judging and directing blame is easy. It's about time communities took an active, positive interest in the "rehabilitation" of inmates in "correctional" centres, rather than bitch about and turn your backs on them, on us, on me.

I'm doing 20 years for killing another criminal and I probably deserve every day of it; however, eventually I will be back in society, perhaps even in your community. How would you like me back: educated and self-confident, or ignorant and resentful?

Mary Shelley once wrote: "No man chooses evil because it is evil; he only mistakes it for happiness, the good he seeks."

May Peace and Love be with you,

Johnno, Parklea, New South Wales, Australia

PS: I gladly fork out \$4.95 for each copy of NEXUS.

PPS: Thank you for your permission-to-reproduce policy. It allows me to copy and pass on articles to others.

GLOBAL NEWS

HIBERNATION GENES IDENTIFIED IN HUMANS

The discovery could pave the way for human hibernation of the kind foreshadowed for astronauts in the film *2001: A Space Odyssey*, now 30 years old.

Human hibernation could make ultra-long-haul space travel feasible, with crews effectively put to sleep for months or even years.

The United States Army, which has been funding the research, is interested in the concept of inducing protective hibernation in battlefield casualties to keep them alive when medical help is not at hand.

Researchers in Britain are also investigating the role of genes in the mini-hibernation of Siberian hamsters, with the aim of triggering similar genes in humans to help people lose weight.

But the first use of hibernation technology is likely to be in transplant surgery, where donor organs would be preserved on shelves for weeks or months by putting them into a state of deep sleep.

After a five-year project, Matthew Andrews, Associate Professor of Genetics at North Carolina State University, has identified two genes—PL and PDK-4—which appear to mastermind hibernation. One stops carbohydrate metabolism, which ensures that the glucose that animals have

stored in their body from their last meal is preserved for use by the brain and central nervous system. The second gene controls the production of an enzyme that breaks up stored fatty acids and converts them into usable fats for fuel. As a result, the animal can tick over on its stored fat.

The researchers found that the genes can be made to work in similar ways in humans. The PDK-4 gene, for example, is switched on by starvation, when its job is to conserve glucose.

(Source: The Sunday Times, UK, 6 February 2000)

CHINESE DOCTORS HAIL ANTI-CANCER TREATMENT

Chinese surgeons have made a breakthrough in cancer treatment after turning a patient's malignant tumour into a ball of ice, the Xinhua news agency said on Saturday.

Surgeons at Xijing Hospital, in the northwestern city of Xian, inserted a superconductive knife, two millimetres in diameter, into the tumour of a liver cancer patient, the agency said.

By forcing high-pressure argon and helium gas through the knife-point, they were able to lower the temperature of the tumour to -140° Celsius (-220° Fahrenheit).

"In 60 seconds, the tumour became an ice ball," the article reported, adding that "all cancer cells were killed".

"The operation took only 30 minutes. The patient felt no pain and there was no bleeding," the agency reported.

"The therapy is a breakthrough in cancer treatment," said Dou Kefeng, a surgeon in charge of the operation, who was quoted in the article.

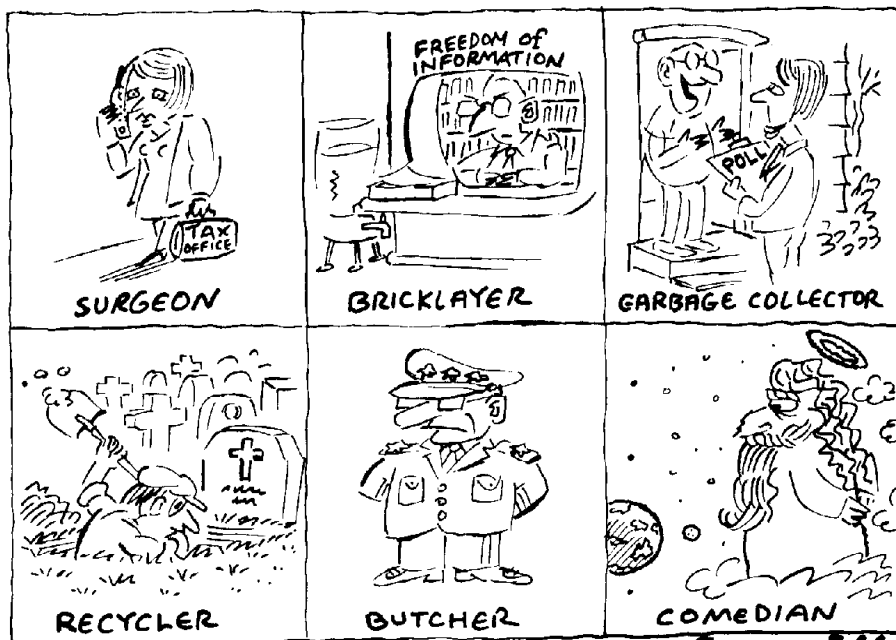
(Source: Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, 12 February 2000, via Reuters, <http://news.excite.com/news/r/000212/05/health-china-cancer>)

AUSTRALIAN TAX OFFICE CAN LEGALLY BEND THE TRUTH

In its zeal to "deter schemes that seek to reduce any GST liability, obtain or increase any refunds of GST and alter the timing of a payment of GST", the Australian Tax Office has bestowed some awesome powers upon the Commissioner:

"For the purpose of making a declaration under this subdivision, the Commissioner may:

- (1) Treat a particular event that actually happened as not having happened; and
- (2) Treat a particular event that did not actually happen as having happened and, if appropriate, treat the event as (a) having happened at a particular time, and (b) having involved particular action by a particular entity; and
- (3) Treat a particular event that happened as (a) having happened at a time different from the time it actually happened, or (b) having involved particular action by a particular entity, whether or not the event



... GLOBAL NEWS ...

involved any action by that entity." (See Section 165-55, Goods and Services Tax Act, Australia, June 1999.)

When Australian law empowers the Tax Office to replace the facts with fiction and to rule by that fiction, we are in trouble. What next? The police?

(Source: Jeff Corbitt, Newcastle Herald, NSW, Australia, 27 July 1999)

ASPARTAME SWEETENER DAMNED BY SECRET REPORT

Aspartame, the artificial sweetener in bestselling brands like NutraSweet, Equal, Diet Coke and Diet Pepsi, was condemned as dangerous and potentially toxic in a report compiled in the early 1980s by some of the world's biggest soft drink manufacturers—who now buy tonnes of it to add to diet drinks.

The documents were unearthed last week under Freedom of Information legislation. This followed a decision by researchers at King's College in London to study suspected links between aspartame intake and brain tumours.

The 30-page aspartame report was drawn up under the auspices of America's National Soft Drinks Association (NSDA), whose governing body at the time included senior Coca-Cola and Pepsi executives. It was produced before the artificial sweetener aspartame had been approved for use in the United States.

The report states: "We object to the approval of aspartame for unrestricted use in soft drinks." It then lists ways in which aspartame is believed have a direct effect on brain chemistry, including the synthesis of vital neurotransmitters such as serotonin. Thus, it warns, aspartame can affect the workings of the brain, change behaviour and even encourage users to eat extra carbohydrates—so destroying the point of consuming diet drinks.

Aspartame, made by the multinational giant Monsanto and marketed under the name NutraSweet, is 200 times sweeter than sugar and is used in many popular low-calorie foods and drinks. It has been declared "safe" in a number of studies and has been approved for use in both the United States and Europe.

Other papers obtained with the NSDA documents show that the US Food and Drug Administration

also had misgivings. Despite this, the FDA went ahead and approved aspartame anyway.

With Coca-Cola's recent announcement that it will soon retrench 6,000 employees, perhaps the company is hiring a barrage of lawyers instead, to prepare for the avalanche of aspartame litigation that's about to come down upon it.

(Source: The Sunday Times, UK, 27 February 2000)

US ARMY 'PSYOPS' AGENTS DEPLOYED TO CNN NEWS

According to Major Thomas Collins of the US Army Information Service, CNN (Cable News Network) regularly employs military specialists in "Psychological Operations" ("PsyOps").

"PsyOps personnel, soldiers and officers have been working in CNN's headquarters in Atlanta through our program, 'Training with Industry'," said Major Collins in a telephone interview with *Trouw*, adding, "They worked as regular employees of CNN. Conceivably, they would have worked on stories during the Kosovo War. They helped in the production of news."

The temporary outplacement of US Army PsyOps personnel in various sectors of society began a couple of years ago. Contract periods vary from a couple of weeks to one year.

CNN is the biggest and most widely viewed news station in the world. The intimate liaisons with Army PsyOps specialists raise serious doubts about CNN's journalistic integrity and independence.

The military CNN personnel belonged to

the air-mobile Fourth Psychological Operations Group, stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. One of the main tasks of this group of almost 1,200 soldiers and officers is to spread "selected information".

US PsyOps personnel use a variety of techniques to influence media and public opinion in armed conflicts in which American state interests are said to be at stake. Recent examples include the Gulf War, the Bosnian War and the crisis in Kosovo.

CNN spokeswoman Megan Mahoney said: "I don't believe that we would employ military personnel; it doesn't seem like something we would normally do."

So far, CNN senior officials have not commented on the allegations.

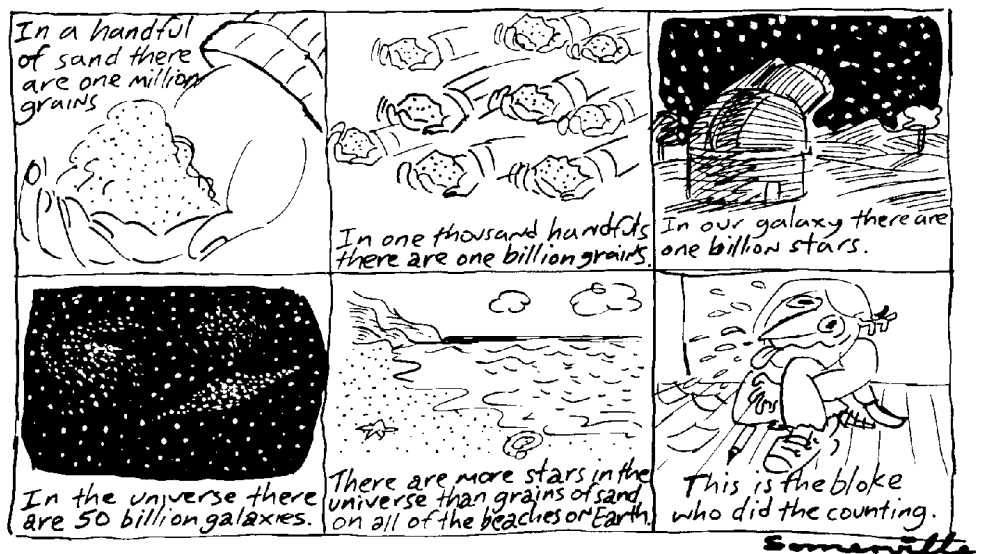
(Source: By Abe de Vries, *Trouw*, 21 February 2000; translated from Dutch by an Emperor's Clothes volunteer, website www.tenc.net/emperors-clothes/)

US NAVY'S LOW-FREQUENCY ACTIVE SONAR IS LETHAL

The full name is SURTASS LFAS, a US Navy acronym for Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System / Low-Frequency Active Sonar.

Often referred to as LFAS or LFA Sonar or just LFA, it is basically a loud, underwater sonar designed to detect today's quiet submarines but whose effects on marine life are unknown to science.

Broadcasting at up to 240 decibels (dB), this low-frequency sound can travel thousands of kilometres and can injure, deafen and even kill marine mammals—as well as



... GLOBAL NEWS ...

humans—who are too close to the source.

What started in the 1980s as a US Navy project to detect a new class of so-called "silent submarines", remained virtually unknown until 1995, when, with LFA Sonar on the verge of being deployed in 80 per cent of the world's oceans, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) became aware of the program and of the fact that the Navy had never filed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

NRDC sent a letter to the Navy, threatening to sue because the Navy was violating numerous environmental laws. To avoid a lawsuit from NRDC, the Navy decided to file an EIS on LFAS.

In 1997 and 1998, the Navy conducted tests of LFA Sonar on blue, fin, grey and humpback whales off the coasts of California and the Big Island of Hawai'i—in a national marine sanctuary for humpback whales. The test levels were always much lower than the 240 dB level at which the Navy wants to deploy LFAS.

In March 1998, the Navy came to the waters off the Big Island of Hawai'i and began broadcasting LFAS. Almost immediately, whale-watch boat captains began reporting whales leaving the test area, and these reports were filed with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

A swimmer who was in the ocean at the time of one of the tests was "ensoufied" by the LFAS transmission at 120 dB. (Note that since the decibel scale increases exponentially, the proposed 240 dB deployment level is *not* twice the 120 dB

that this swimmer was exposed to, but—and this is not a typo or a miscalculation—it is one trillion times as strong!) She was diagnosed within an hour of her exposure as having symptoms comparable to acute trauma.

The damage caused to humans and wildlife has resulted in the filing of three separate lawsuits and is spurring concerned people from many countries into action.

(Source: Margaret Mead, 25 February 2000, with credit to the Stop LFAS Worldwide website, <http://manyrooms.com/> and other links)

SOUTH AFRICA CALLS EXPERTS TO REASSESS HIV=AIDS THEORY

An expert panel, which will reassess various aspects of AIDS science, is to be convened by South African Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, according to her special adviser, Dr Ian Roberts.

"We are looking into the feasibility of getting an international expert panel to look into AIDS in Africa and the way forward. It will be internationally representative and made up of experts from the US, Europe and Africa," Dr Roberts told the South African Press Association (SAPA).

The new panel would be reappraising the scientific evidence that HIV causes AIDS.

Debate in scientific circles over AIDS has been raging since the viral cause of AIDS was proposed in 1984, with mainstream science and medical journals consistently refusing to publish articles by the so-called AIDS dissidents, who, in 1991,

formed a coalition calling for a reappraisal of AIDS.

Tshabalala-Msimang's initiative to convene an international panel to reassess AIDS science is a first.

(Source: Ben MacLennan, SAPA, 28 February 2000, e-mail Ben@sapa.org.za)

COLOUR PHOTOCOPIERS DO HAVE TRACKABLE ID CODES!

Last issue in Global News, we ran an item from J.J. Johnson who was refused permission to make a colour photocopy of his driver's licence (to deal with an identification problem with his local telephone company). A Kinko's (copying centre) worker reportedly told him that making such a copy was "illegal" and that any such copy could be traced to the store through a hidden ID code.

According to a *Privacy Forum Digest* special report: "...it's been well known for years—no secret—that 'invisible' IDs are imprinted on virtually all color xerographic output, from (apparently) all of the manufacturers. But for persons outside of 'the trade', this hasn't been as widely known (even though the issue goes back to the early '90s, and the topic has appeared in publications such as the *Wall Street Journal*)."

As explained in the report: "Modern systems, which are now reportedly implemented universally... [encode] the ID effectively as 'noise' repeatedly throughout the image, making it impossible to circumvent the system through copying or printing over a small portion of the image area or by cutting off portions of printed documents.

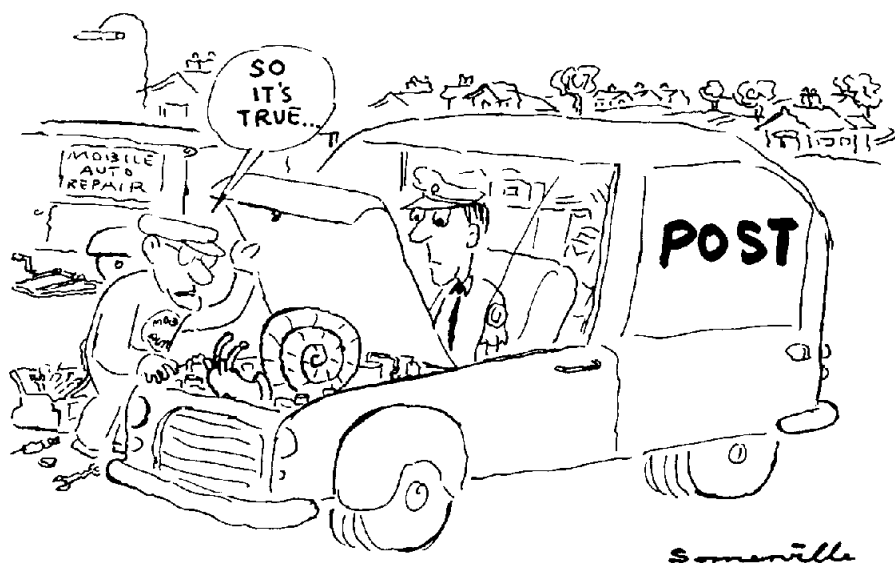
"To read these IDs, the document in question is scanned and the 'noise' decoded via a secret and proprietary algorithm."

(Source: Privacy Forum Digest, vol. 8, issue 18, 6 December 1999, webpage www.vortex.com/privacy/priv.08.18)

UK LEGISLATION COULD MAKE INTERNET CAMPAIGNS ILLEGAL

Continuing with a definition first brought in by the Thatcher government to allow police to tap the phones of union members in the 1985 British miners' strike, the proposed Regulation of Investigatory Powers (RIP) Bill specifically designates "conduct by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common purpose" to be "a serious crime" justifying an interception of their private e-mail correspondence.

Under the Bill, police will be able to



obtain facilities to spy on the private e-mail of people and protest groups, and Internet service providers (ISPs) will have to build "interception capabilities" into their systems. When served with an "interception warrant", ISPs will be forced to intercept private e-mail and convey the contents to the police or various intelligence services. Refusal to comply with a warrant will carry a maximum prison sentence of two years. "Tipping-off" someone that their e-mail is being read will be punishable by up to five years' imprisonment. This also applies to informing anyone not authorised to know about the interception warrant.

The warrant will initially be served on a named individual within an ISP. That person may inform only those other people whose help they need to implement the warrant; and those people, in turn, will face the same penalties for tipping-off.

A separate section of the Bill deals with encryption. This provides for "properly authorised persons (such as members of the law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies) to serve written notices on individuals or bodies, requiring the surrender of information (such as a decryption key) to enable them to understand (make intelligible) protected material which they lawfully hold, or are likely to hold".

Such an order can be served on anyone who "there are reasonable grounds for believing" has an encryption key. They could face two years behind bars for not revealing the key, and are also subject to the same possible five-year prison sentence as ISPs for informing someone that attempts are being made by the authorities to read their e-mail. This section of the Bill has been widely condemned by civil liberties lawyers as reversing the fundamental right of a person to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and will almost certainly be challenged using the European Convention on Human Rights.

The British Bill is part of long-term plans that have been in development since 1993, to give law enforcement bodies around the world the ability to intercept and read modern digital communications.

The RIP Bill represents a serious threat to the rights of those who use the Internet to campaign on social justice issues, both in Britain and internationally. Anyone who wants to help in this campaign, please contact ir@gn.apc.org.

(Source: GreenNet statement, 22 February 2000, www.gn.apc.org/activities/ir/)

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE 'INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY'?

by Norman Solomon

A few numbers tell a dramatic story about extreme changes in media fascination with the Internet. After the 1990s ended, I set out to gauge how news coverage of cyberspace shifted during the last half of the decade. The comprehensive Nexis database yielded some revealing statistics:

- In 1995, media outlets were transfixed with the Internet as an amazing source of knowledge. Major newspapers in the United States and abroad referred to the "information superhighway" in 4,562 stories. Meanwhile, during the entire year, articles mentioned "e-commerce" or "electronic commerce" only 915 times.

- In 1996, coverage of the Internet as an "information superhighway" fell to 2,370 stories in major newspapers—about half the previous year's level. At the same time, coverage of electronic commerce nearly doubled, with mentions in 1,662 articles.

- For the first time, in 1997 the news media's emphasis on the Internet was mainly to tout it as a commercial avenue. The number of articles in major newspapers mentioning the "information superhighway" dropped sharply, to just 1,314. Meanwhile, the references to e-commerce gained further momentum, jumping to 2,812 articles.

- In 1998, despite an enormous upsurge of people online, the "information superhighway" concept appeared in only 945 articles in major newspapers. Simultaneously, e-commerce became a media obsession, with those newspapers referring to it in 6,403 articles.

- In 1999, while Internet usage continued to grow by leaps and bounds, the news media played down "information superhighway" imagery, with a mere 842 mentions in major papers. But major newspapers mentioned e-commerce in 20,641 articles.

How did America's most influential daily papers frame the potentialities of the Internet? During the last five years of the 1990s, the annual number of *Washington Post* articles mentioning the "information superhighway" went from 178 to 20, while such *New York Times* articles went from 100 to 17. But during the same half-decade, the yearly total of stories referring to electronic commerce zoomed, rising in the *Post* from 19 to 430 and in the *Times* from 52 to 731.

In other prominent American newspapers, the pattern was similar. The *Los Angeles Times* stalled out on the "information superhighway", going from 192 stories in 1995 to a measly 33 in 1999; while *Chicago Tribune* articles went from 170 to 22. Meanwhile, the e-commerce bandwagon went into overdrive: the *LA Times* accelerated from 24 to 1,243 stories per year, while the *Chicago Tribune* escalated from 8 to 486.

Five years ago, there was tremendous enthusiasm for the emerging World Wide Web. Talk about the "information superhighway" evoked images of freewheeling, wide-ranging exploration. The term suggested that the Web was primarily a resource for learning and communication. Today, according to the prevalent spin, the Web is best understood as a way to make and spend money.

The drastic shift in media coverage mirrors the strip-malling of the Web by investors with deep pockets. But mainstream news outlets have been prescriptive as well as descriptive. They aren't merely reporting on the big-bucks transformation of the Internet; they're also hyping it—and often directly participating. Many of the same mega-firms that dominate magazine racks and airwaves are now dominating the Web with extensively promoted sites.

Yes, e-mail can be wonderful. Yes, the Internet has proven invaluable for activists with high ideals and low budgets. Yes, Web searches can locate a lot of information within seconds. But let's get a grip on what has been happening to the World Wide Web overall.

The news media's recalibration of public expectations for the Internet has occurred in tandem with the steady commercialisation of cyberspace. More and more, big money is weaving the Web, and the most heavily trafficked websites reflect that reality. Almost all of the Web's largest-volume sites are now owned by huge conglomerates. Even search-engine results are increasingly skewed, with priority placements greased by behind-the-scenes fees.

These days, "information superhighway" sounds outmoded and vaguely quaint.

The World Wide Web isn't supposed to make sense nearly as much as it's supposed to make money. All glory to electronic commerce. As Martha Stewart rejoiced in a December 1998 *Newsweek* essay: "The Web gives us younger, more affluent buyers."

Establishing a pantheon of cyber-heroes, media coverage has cast businesspeople like Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos and Steve Case as great visionaries. If your hopes for the communications future are along the lines of Microsoft, Amazon.com, and America Online, you'll be mighty pleased.

(Source: Written by Norman Solomon, author of *The Habits of Highly Deceptive Media*; published in *Z Magazine*, February 2000)

RADIOFREQUENCY AND MICROWAVE (RF/MW) EXPOSURE STANDARDS: RUSSIA AND THE WEST IN MAJOR CONFLICT

by Don Maisch, EMFacts Consultancy © 2000

Russian and other Eastern European countries' exposure limits for radio frequency and microwave (RF/MW) radiation are far stricter than those in either the USA or Western Europe—a situation that has existed for over 30 years, mainly due to a fundamental difference between East and West as to exactly what exposure standards should provide protection against.

With the previous "Cold War" between East and West now well over and with the present push towards "globalisation", an attempt was made to resolve this difference at the 2nd International Conference on Problems of Electromagnetic Safety of the Human Being, held in Moscow in late 1999. This conference was sponsored by the Russian National Committee on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (RNCNIRP) and many other Russian scientific organisations, in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and the US Air Force.

Despite extensive discussions during this conference, the attempt to "harmonise" RF/MW standards was unsuccessful, with little chance of a compromise in the near future. As mentioned by Professor Yuri Grigoriev, chairman of the RNCNIRP and a senior research scientist in Moscow: "So far we have entirely different approaches to 'harmonisation'. Western standard-setting organisations have emphasised protection from RF/MW thermal effects," Grigoriev said, "while Russia's more restrictive standard also reflects a concern over non-thermal effects and subjective symptoms."

Grigoriev emphasised the need to take into account possible cumulative effects from repeated exposure to relatively low levels of radiation as well as the potential bio-effects of specific modulated patterns. "If we bring our viewpoints together, we will have a shorter way to harmonise," he said.

Way back, during the Second World War, concerns began to be raised by military personnel that there may be health hazards from working with radar equipment. Servicemen standing in front of the radar antenna soon discovered it was a great way to keep warm on a cold night, but rumours began to circulate that this could also cause temporary sterility. In the 1940s, various US military and government agencies investigated the possibilities of health hazards. They all found no evidence of hazards, but recommended avoiding prolonged exposure as a precautionary measure.

After the war, in the late 1940s, several studies came to light that indicated that there were possible hazards involved with the use of microwaves. In 1948, two US studies reported a possible link with cataracts and testicular degeneration in dogs. These studies were largely ignored, simply because the companies which had developed microwave technology for the military saw an opportunity for wide commercial use of microwaves, such as in diathermy equipment and, later, microwave ovens. As such, there was no interest in funding research that might put a damper on this expanding business opportunity. It must also be remembered that this was the start of the Cold War between the East and West, and military uses of radar and other new equipment were seen as paramount to the national interest.

However, in 1953, a study of workers at Hughes Aircraft Corporation found excessive amounts of internal bleeding, leukaemia, cataracts, headaches, brain tumours, heart conditions, etc. in those employees working with radar. This study resulted in the US military initiating the first investigation into the biological effects of microwaves, with the aim to develop "tolerance levels" for both single and repeated exposures. Since little research data existed at that time (that could be used in determining tolerance limits), it was decided that the known ability of microwaves to heat up tissue (thermal effects) would be the main criterion used in developing limits. This decision, based more on a lack of scientific data than anything else, quickly gained favour with both the military and industry, as it avoided the unknown issue of other possible non-thermal health effects not caused by tissue-heating.

The "thermal school of thought" quickly became the accepted norm with Western standard-setting organisations and, as a result, the vast majority of research in the West was directed at short-term, high-level exposures, with the aim of gaining a better understanding of thermal effects and refining exposure standards to give adequate protection against body heating. Research directed towards health effects other than thermal was not favoured, and any findings (especially epidemiological) that indicated that low-level biological effects may exist were criticised and not followed up. It was simply bad for business!

This situation was well described by Dr Rochelle Medici, a researcher on animal behaviour, who said: "It is though scientists had retreated from doing challenging, frontier studies because such work engendered too much controversy or elicited too much criticism. We are left with 'safe' but meaningless experiments. The results of such experiments are a foregone conclusion."

Now, almost 50 years after the first enquiry into setting an exposure standard in the USA, the arbitrary decision to consider

Russian and other Eastern European countries' exposure limits for radiofrequency and microwave radiation are far stricter than those in the West.

An attempt to 'harmonise' safety standards has led to some interesting disclosures.

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thermal effects only has become a paradigm in the West.

Today, the ICNIRP exposure guidelines (thermal only) are being promoted as "the best that science has to offer" for an "international" standard, and many countries are now being urged to incorporate them as their national standard.

In Russia, however, a vastly different political, economic and social situation resulted paradoxically in their scientists being given far more democratic and academic freedom (and funding) than their Western counterparts in choosing the focus of their research efforts, without interference from vested interests. This has resulted in a Russian RF/MW exposure standard with a different viewpoint on what "protection" should mean in regards to ensuring people's health.

While thermal effects are accepted by both Western and Russian scientists, it was only the Russians who expanded their research to include extensive studies with human workers who were exposed to non-thermal electromagnetic fields. The reasons why Eastern scientists had more freedom in this regard are as follows:

- The socialist philosophy about protecting "the worker".
- The military was exempt from the public/occupational standards and could go about its business unfettered by these limits. As such, Russian (USSR) research into developing a non-thermal standard that considered low-level, prolonged exposures was not seen as a possible threat to the military's developing and deploying new technology, the way it was in the USA, for instance. An example of this was the suppression of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 1990 report, "Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of Electromagnetic Fields", which was a review of the scientific literature up to that date. A US Air

Force paper on the EPA report stated: "If published, the [EPA] report will contribute to public anxiety and have serious impacts on capabilities and costs of air force programs."

• The absence of large, capitalist, private corporations which were investing in microwave technology purely for future corporate profit, and would view research into low-level hazards as itself a risk for "the bottom line". An example of this was in

Australia, where the possible health risks from mobile phone use were considered serious enough to mention in the Telstra 2 share offer document. The document says there have been allegations but no proof, and warns "there is a risk that a perceived or actual risk could lead to litigation against Telstra".

Now that East and West are talking about the standard-setting process, it is only rational that the large body of Russian medical research into non-thermal biological effects should now be included in standard-setting. Unfortunately,

however, it appears that the current attitude of ICNIRP is that the process of harmonisation means total acceptance of the existing ICNIRP guidelines (thermal effects only) without alteration.

This was very much the case in the 1999 Australian Standards TE/7 Committee: Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields, where an alliance of government/industry/military representatives would consider no changes to ICNIRP guidelines, despite concrete evidence being submitted that these guidelines were incorrect and biased in their interpretation of the Western scientific literature.

Now that the large body of Russian literature is becoming available to the West—literature which convincingly shows that ICNIRP voluntary standards do not provide adequate protection for workers and the public—how will our standard-setting bodies handle that?

If it turns out that ICNIRP still insists that only high-level thermal effects can be considered in standard-setting, then the question must be raised: Exactly for whom does ICNIRP provide protection?

In Russia, a vastly different political, economic and social situation resulted paradoxically in their scientists being given far more democratic and academic freedom (and funding) than their Western counterparts...without interference from vested interests.



About the Author:

Don Maisch established EMFacts Consultancy in 1994, and has produced over 21 publications/papers on various health issues related to human exposure to electromagnetic radiation. He is a scheduled speaker at the May 2000 NEXUS Conference. He can be contacted at PO Box 96, North Hobart, Tasmania 7002, Australia, tel +61 (0)3 6243 0195, fax +61 (0)3 6243 0340, e-mail emfacts@trump.net.au, ICQ 30814841, website www.tassie.net.au/emfacts/.

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HACKERS, MEDIA HYPE AND DISINFORMATION

by Wayne Madsen © 2000

For what it is worth, I am a 20-year veteran of the computer security community. I have served in the Navy, National Security Agency, State Department, Computer Sciences Corporation and RCA, and have consulted on computer security with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, international banks, telecom companies and even firms that manufacture candy.

While working for the FBI and Naval Investigative Service, I put one US Navy official in federal prison for espionage and other crimes, and I was involved in US counter-terrorism work in Greece and The Philippines. I think I know how the "spook" community operates and, more importantly, how it thinks.

The hype associated with the recent Internet flooding is outrageous and serves the agendas of the military and intelligence communities regarding new vistas for bloated Pentagon and espionage budgets.

On 17 February, National Public Radio's Diane Rehm Show had a roundtable discussion featuring James Adams, a former London *Sunday Times* reporter in Washington who is now a drum-beater for information warfare, and Jeffrey Hunker, the former head of the White House Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office. Adams suggested that, for critical infrastructure protection, certain civil liberties must be forfeited. He also stated that Internet transactions should not be afforded the same degree of privacy as the US mail.

Hunker was uncomfortable that some people think that scare-mongering has been at the centre of the recent packet-flooding of the Internet. Adams supported the CIA's creation of IN-Q-IT, a CIA "Trojan Horse" in Silicon Valley.

According to Adams, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), a virtual CIA proprietary firm, is funding, through IN-Q-IT, a program called Net Eraser. None of the participants in the Rehm Show was willing to talk about Net Eraser, and some seemed very nervous about discussing it in detail.

This radio program is highly indicative of the current hype surrounding the Distributed Denial of Service (DDOS) attacks on dot-com sites on the Internet. Even the use of the acronym DDOS is amazing. Here they are, 20-something dot-com executives (who probably never thought about computer security except for watching re-runs of *Hackers* and *Sneakers*) using Pentagon-originated terms like "Distributed Denial of Service" attacks. Why? Who told them to use those terms?

Then President Bill Clinton manages to spare 90 minutes to attend an Internet security summit on 15 February. Northern Ireland's peace agreement is falling apart, the Israel-Palestine agreement is unravelling, and Russia's new President is putting ex-KGB agents in his government, but Clinton has enough time to talk with a group of e-commerce barons, computer security geeks and even one hacker. The whole thing appeared to be staged and scheduled way in advance.

The whole so-called Internet "hack" smells of a perception management campaign by the intelligence community. Perhaps the system-flooding was coordinated by one group; however, those types of attacks probably occur on a daily basis without being reported by the world's media. It is important to note that

one of the key components of information warfare, according to the Pentagon's own seminal documents, is "perception management"—psychological operations to whip up public support for a policy or program.

The early Defense Science Board reports on Critical Infrastructure Protection actually call for a campaign to change the public's attitude about information system and network security.

The Pentagon is a master at deception campaigns aimed at the news media. They constantly broadcast disinformation to television and radio audiences in Haiti, Serbia, Colombia, Mexico and elsewhere. They are now extending this to cyberspace. Critical infrastructure protection is a masterful ruse aimed at creating the myth of impending cyber-peril.

The major domo is a weird chap named Richard Clarke, a Dr Strangelove type of character who is Clinton's counter-terrorism czar. He always talks about defensive cyber-warfare, but clams up when it comes to offensive US cyber-operations. That is classified information.

However, it is certain that the US Government has already done more to disrupt the Internet than

The US Government has already done more to disrupt the Internet than any other player, state-sponsored or freelance.

US Government hackers have penetrated networks at the European Parliament, the Australian Stock Exchange, banks in Athens, Nicosia, Moscow, Johannesburg, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Zürich and Vaduz.

any other player, state-sponsored or freelance.

For the past few years, US Government hackers have penetrated networks at the European Parliament and Australian Stock Exchange, and banks in Athens, Nicosia, Moscow, Johannesburg, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Zürich and Vaduz. The US also engaged in network penetrations in Yugoslavia during the NATO war against that country.

Why doesn't NPR, CBS, ABC, NBC and the others focus on what the US is doing to disrupt the Internet? They are instead falling into a familiar Pentagon trap of deception and diversion.

[Source: Wayne Madsen, 17 February 2000, website <http://cryptome.org/madsen-hmhd.htm>]

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AN ACTIVISTS DICTIONARY FOR TRANSLATING WTO-SPEAK (Orwellian to English)

by Jim Puckett © 1999

Agreement on Government Procurement (AGP) – An agreement that prohibits taxpayers from specifying how they want their tax money to be spent (i.e., on sustainable, equitable products).

Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) – An international treaty that sounds hopelessly esoteric, but only happens to govern the integrity of all of the food that we eat and the risk from all of the diseases we might contract! Within it there lies numerous prohibitions against trade restraints, including a concerted undermining of the Precautionary Principle, thus allowing chemical pollution and diseases to enter our food and agriculture products.

Dispute Resolution – Under the World Trade Organization, any country can challenge a national law by running to the WTO dispute panel. This panel usually consists of three trade lawyers who deliberate in secret without participation from stakeholder groups unless requested. The decision of the three is binding and can overturn laws decided democratically by many millions of citizens.

Fair Trade – A term for alternative trading rules which might make distinctions that favour responsible and sustainable trade over that which is not.

Fast Track – Globalisation without representation. A means by which the US Government can vastly limit debate, congressional hearings and the possibility of amendments on international trade agreements and allow Congress only a thumbs up or down on the entire package.

Free Trade – Lawless trade.

GATT – The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the tumour that on 1 January 1995 metastasised into the cancer that is the WTO.

Globalisation – A global economic model where unbridled capitalism, free trade and the rights of transnational corporations are given value over democracy, sovereignty, human rights and sustainability.

Harmonisation – An euphonious word for one set of rules. In practice, it is another word for "downward harmonisation", as the deck is stacked against any dreams of upward harmonisation due to corporate dominance within the rulemaking institutions, the consensus nature of international law and the unwillingness of developed countries to assist developing countries in leapfrogging over dirty development.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) – These are international treaties that free-traders feel the WTO should be able to trump, even though they have equal standing in international law. Now there are efforts underway to insert "supremacy clauses" into new MEAs (e.g., POPs treaty) to ensure that WTO has precedence over the MEA. Yet other free-traders want to set a limit that only via MEAs can environmental standards and rules be set—not allowing local, national or regional agreements. Both of these ideas spell disaster.

Most Favoured Nation Treatment – All countries must be treated equally, no matter how much they destroy the global environment, abuse workers or human rights, and no matter how little economic and political clout they might have to resist unfair investment or trade, or compete with larger countries (see Non-Discrimination).

Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) – A liberalisation agreement dealing with investment rather than goods and services. It would grant rights to capitalists, which will dramatically diminish the ability of governments to decide the types of foreign investment allowed in their countries and the terms of entry and operation. This agreement proposed by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—the club of 29 most wealthy countries—was put on hold by an outcry organised by a globalised activist movement. NAFTA already includes many investment provisions that have been proposed under the MAI.

NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement, which established WTO and MAI like provisions within a trade agreement for Canada, Mexico and the United States.

National Treatment – All foreign business must be treated just like homegrown business, regardless of environmental, labour or social practices of the importing country, and regardless of the need to protect a local economy from foreign investments, imports or trade in problematic substances such as a toxic waste or cigarettes.

Non-Discrimination – A term that in itself is used with great discrimination to allude only to discrimination against a country's right to trade, and not, for example, its right to protect its environment or the global commons. Indeed, the WTO seems to take pride in the fact that it cannot distinguish between sustainable, responsible trade and non-sustainable, irresponsible trade—clearly a lack of a discriminating mind. This term is used as an excuse to lower environmental and social standards to lowest common denominator levels.

Production and Process Measures (PPMs) – How things are made, farmed, caught or processed (e.g., with pollution or not, with child labour or not), deemed irrelevant by WTO rules.

Proportionality – The idea that an environmental or social measure taken by a government must not impact trade to an extent that is not in proportion to the environmental problem involved. In other words, environmental or social issues can never be considered more important than trade.

Protectionism – A pejorative term for "protection" (the true noun form of "protect"), it implies that economic, social and environmental protections are motivated by selfish interests.

Quantitative Restrictions – Bans or limits on trade in substances or products. The WTO disallows "quantitative restrictions", even when the ban or limitation protects the environment or public health.

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) – Let's get technical! What they are really talking about is laws—your laws, my laws, our laws. Also an agreement (TBT Agreement) under the WTO that seeks to eliminate TBTs.

Trade Barriers – Anything that can limit profits made via trade or investment.

Trade Distortion – Used to describe the effects of "trade barriers". Not used to describe the effects of allowing "distortions" in true economics via externalising true costs to communities and the environment.

Trade Liberalisation – Freedom to allow transnational corporations and governments to externalise environmental and social costs to the planet and its people (see Free Trade).

Trade Wars – According to the WTO, these are what happens when countries retaliate against tariffs. They are *not* what happens when the WTO allows countries to sanction one another if they fail to overturn democratic decision-making (as is currently taking place between Europe and the US over the beef hormone issue).

Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) – The subject of a WTO agreement which requires that the whole world adopt US-style patent laws. Can be used to strip traditional peoples' ownership of rights to their own seeds, recipes, methods and genetic material. Can be used to deny developing countries appropriate technologies (e.g., waste minimisation technologies). The Agreement on TRIPs proves that the WTO is not primarily about "free trade", as the Agreement actually legislates *against* free trade. Rather, the WTO is about giving transnational corporations what they want.

World Trade Organization (WTO) – An umbrella organisation designed to limit governmental regulation of trade and investment to one set of rules. But because these rules have been created primarily by the largest of our corporations, these rules have been established primarily for these corporations. They have become a Corporate Global Constitution and "Bill of Rights" that denies rights to people and the environment.

[Source: Written by Jim Puckett and extracted from his October 1999 publication, "When Trade is Toxic: The WTO Threat to Public and Planetary Health", a project of Asia Pacific Environmental Exchange (APEX) (tel +1 206 720 6426, e-mail apex@seanet.com) and Basel Action Network (BAN) (e-mail info@ban.org, website www.ban.org).]

TRAGEDY AND HYPE

— The Third International Soy Symposium —

Far from being the perfect food, modern soy products contain antinutrients and toxins which inhibit digestion and block the absorption of vitamins and minerals.

Each year, research on the health effects of soy and soybean components seems to increase exponentially. Furthermore, research is not just expanding in the primary areas under investigation, such as cancer, heart disease and osteoporosis; new findings suggest that soy has potential benefits that may be more extensive than previously thought.

So writes Mark Messina, PhD, General Chairperson of the Third International Soy Symposium held in Washington, DC, in November 1999.¹ For four days, well-funded scientists gathered in Washington made presentations to an admiring Press and to their sponsors—United Soybean Board, American Soybean Association, Monsanto, Protein Technologies International, Central Soya, Cargill Foods, Personal Products Company, SoyLife, Whitehall-Robins Healthcare and the soybean councils of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and South Dakota.

The symposium marked the apogee of a decade-long marketing campaign to gain consumer acceptance of tofu, soy milk, soy ice cream, soy cheese, soy sausage and soy derivatives, particularly soy isoflavones like genistein and diadzen—the oestrogen-like compounds found in soybeans. It coincided with a US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) decision, announced on October 25, 1999, to allow a health claim for products "low in saturated fat and cholesterol" that contain 6.25 grams of soy protein per serving. Breakfast cereals, baked goods, convenience food, smoothie mixes and meat substitutes could now be sold with labels touting benefits to cardiovascular health, as long as these products contained one heaping teaspoon of soy protein per 100-gram serving.

MARKETING THE 'PERFECT FOOD'

"Just imagine you could grow the perfect food. This food not only would provide affordable nutrition, but also would be delicious and easy to prepare in a variety of ways. It would be a healthful food, with no saturated fat. In fact, you would be growing a virtual fountain of youth on your back forty." The author is Dean Houghton, writing for *The Furrow*,² a magazine published in 12 languages by John Deere. "This ideal food would help prevent, and perhaps reverse, some of the world's most dreaded diseases. You could grow this miracle crop in a variety of soils and climates. Its cultivation would build up, not deplete, the land...this miracle food already exists... It's called soy."

Just imagine. Farmers have been imagining—and planting more soy. What was once a minor crop, listed in the 1913 US Department of Agriculture (USDA) handbook not as a food but as an industrial product, now covers 72 million acres of American farmland. Much of this harvest will be used to feed chickens, turkeys, pigs, cows and salmon. Another large fraction will be squeezed to produce oil for margarine, shortenings and salad dressings.

Advances in technology make it possible to produce isolated soy protein from what was once considered a waste product—the defatted, high-protein soy chips—and then transform something that looks and smells terrible into products that can be consumed by human beings. Flavourings, preservatives, sweeteners, emulsifiers and synthetic nutrients have turned soy protein isolate, the food processors' ugly duckling, into a New Age Cinderella.

The new fairy-tale food has been marketed not so much for her beauty but for her virtues. Early on, products based on soy protein isolate were sold as extenders and meat substitutes—a strategy that failed to produce the requisite consumer demand. The industry changed its approach. "The quickest way to gain product acceptability in the less

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affluent society," said an industry spokesman, "is to have the product consumed on its own merit in a more affluent society."³ So soy is now sold to the upscale consumer, not as a cheap, poverty food but as a miracle substance that will prevent heart disease and cancer, whisk away hot flushes, build strong bones and keep us forever young. The competition—meat, milk, cheese, butter and eggs—has been duly demonised by the appropriate government bodies. Soy serves as meat and milk for a new generation of virtuous vegetarians.

Marketing costs money, especially when it needs to be bolstered with "research", but there's plenty of funding available. All soybean producers pay a mandatory assessment of one-half to one per cent of the net market price of soybeans. The total—something like US\$80 million annually⁴—supports United Soybean's program to "strengthen the position of soybeans in the marketplace and maintain and expand domestic and foreign markets for uses for soybeans and soybean products". State soybean councils from Maryland, Nebraska, Delaware, Arkansas, Virginia, North Dakota and Michigan provide another \$2.5 million for "research".⁵ Private companies like Archer Daniels Midland also contribute their share. ADM spent \$4.7 million for advertising on *Meet the Press* and \$4.3 million on *Face the Nation* during the course of a year.⁶ Public relations firms help convert research projects into newspaper articles and advertising copy, and law firms lobby for favourable government regulations. IMF money funds soy processing plants in foreign countries, and free trade policies keep soybean abundance flowing to overseas destinations.

The push for more soy has been relentless and global in its reach. Soy protein is now found in most super-market breads. It is being used to transform "the humble tortilla, Mexico's corn-based staple food, into a protein-fortified 'super-tortilla' that would give a nutritional boost to the nearly 20 million Mexicans who live in extreme poverty".⁷ Advertising for a new soy-enriched loaf from Allied Bakeries in Britain targets menopausal women seeking relief from hot flushes. Sales are running at a quarter of a million loaves per week.⁸

The soy industry hired Norman Robert Associates, a public relations firm, to "get more soy products onto school menus".⁹ The USDA responded with a proposal to scrap the 30 per cent limit for soy in school lunches. The NuMenu program would allow unlimited use of soy in student meals. With soy added to hamburgers, tacos and lasagna, dieticians can get the total fat content below 30 per cent of calories, thereby conforming to government dictates. "With the soy-enhanced food items, students are receiving better servings of nutrients and less cholesterol and fat."

Soy milk has posted the biggest gains, soaring from \$2 million in 1980 to \$300 million in the US last year.¹⁰ Recent advances in processing have transformed the grey, thin, bitter, beany-tasting Asian beverage into a product that Western consumers will accept—one that tastes like a milkshake, but without the guilt.

Processing miracles, good packaging, massive advertising and a marketing strategy that stresses the products' possible health benefits account for increasing sales to all age groups. For example, reports that soy helps prevent prostate cancer have made soy milk acceptable to middle-aged men. "You don't have to twist the arm of a 55- to 60-year-old guy to get him to try soy milk," says Mark

Messina. Michael Milken, former junk bond financier, has helped the industry shed its hippie image with well-publicised efforts to consume 40 grams of soy protein daily.

America today, tomorrow the world. Soy milk sales are rising in Canada, even though soy milk there costs twice as much as cow's milk. Soybean milk processing plants are sprouting up in places like Kenya.¹¹ Even China, where soy really is a poverty food and whose people want more meat, not tofu, has opted to build Western-style soy factories rather than develop western grasslands for grazing animals.¹²

CINDERELLA'S DARK SIDE

The propaganda that has created the soy sales miracle is all the more remarkable because, only a few decades ago, the soybean was considered unfit to eat—even in Asia. During the Chou Dynasty (1134–246 BC) the soybean was designated one of the five sacred grains, along with barley, wheat, millet and rice. However, the pictograph for the soybean, which dates from earlier times, indicates that it was not first used as a food; for whereas the pictographs for the other four grains show the seed and stem structure of the plant, the pictograph for the soybean emphasises the root structure. Agricultural literature of the period speaks frequently of the soybean and its use in crop rotation. Apparently the soy plant was initially used as a method of fixing nitrogen.¹³

The soybean did not serve as a food until the discovery of fermentation techniques, some time during the Chou Dynasty. The first soy foods were fermented products like tempeh, natto, miso and soy sauce. At a later date, possibly in the 2nd century BC, Chinese scientists discovered that a purée of cooked soybeans could be precipitated with calcium sulphate or magnesium sulphate (plaster of Paris or Epsom salts) to make a smooth, pale curd—tofu or bean curd. The use of fermented and

precipitated soy products soon spread to other parts of the Orient, notably Japan and Indonesia.

The Chinese did not eat unfermented soybeans as they did other legumes such as lentils, because the soybean contains large quantities of natural toxins or "antinutrients". First among them are potent enzyme inhibitors that block the action of trypsin and other enzymes needed for protein digestion. These inhibitors are large, tightly folded proteins that are not completely deactivated during ordinary cooking. They can produce serious gastric distress, reduced protein digestion and chronic deficiencies in amino acid uptake. In test animals, diets high in trypsin inhibitors cause enlargement and pathological conditions of the pancreas, including cancer.¹⁴

Soybeans also contain haemagglutinin, a clot-promoting substance that causes red blood cells to clump together.

Trypsin inhibitors and haemagglutinin are growth inhibitors. Weanling rats fed soy containing these antinutrients fail to grow normally. Growth-depressant compounds are deactivated during the process of fermentation; so once the Chinese discovered how to ferment the soybean, they began to incorporate soy foods into their diets. In precipitated products, enzyme inhibitors concentrate in the soaking liquid rather than in the curd. Thus, in tofu and bean curd, growth depressants are reduced in quantity but not completely eliminated.

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Soy also contains goitrogens—substances that depress thyroid function.

Soybeans are high in phytic acid, present in the bran or hulls of all seeds. It's a substance that can block the uptake of essential minerals—calcium, magnesium, copper, iron and especially zinc—in the intestinal tract. Although not a household word, phytic acid has been extensively studied. There are literally hundreds of articles on the effects of phytic acid in the current scientific literature. Scientists are in general agreement that grain- and legume-based diets high in phytates contribute to widespread mineral deficiencies in Third World countries.¹⁵ Analysis shows that calcium, magnesium, iron and zinc are present in the plant foods eaten in these areas, but the high phytate content of soy- and grain-based diets prevents their absorption.

The soybean has one of the highest phytate levels of any grain or legume that has been studied,¹⁶ and the phytates in soy are highly resistant to normal phytate-reducing techniques such as long, slow cooking.¹⁷ Only a long period of fermentation will significantly reduce the phytate content of soybeans. When precipitated soy products like tofu are consumed with meat, the mineral-blocking effects of the phytates are reduced.¹⁸ The Japanese traditionally eat a small amount of tofu or miso as part of a mineral-rich fish broth, followed by a serving of meat or fish.

Vegetarians who consume tofu and bean curd as a substitute for meat and dairy products risk severe mineral deficiencies. The results of calcium, magnesium and iron deficiency are well known; those of zinc are less so.

Zinc is called the "intelligence" mineral because it is needed for optimal development and functioning of the brain and nervous system. It plays a role in protein synthesis and collagen formation; it is involved in the blood-sugar control mechanism and thus protects against diabetes; it is needed for a healthy reproductive system. Zinc is a key component in numerous vital enzymes and plays a role in the immune system. Phytates found in soy products interfere with zinc absorption more completely than with other minerals.¹⁹ Zinc deficiency can cause a "spacey" feeling that some vegetarians may mistake for the "high" of spiritual enlightenment.

Milk drinking is given as the reason why second-generation Japanese in America grow taller than their native ancestors. Some investigators postulate that the reduced phytate content of the American diet—whatever may be its other deficiencies—is the true explanation, pointing out that both Asian and Western children who do not get enough meat and fish products to counteract the effects of a high phytate diet, frequently suffer rickets, stunting and other growth problems.²⁰

SOY PROTEIN ISOLATE: NOT SO FRIENDLY

Soy processors have worked hard to get these antinutrients out of the finished product, particularly soy protein isolate (SPI) which is the key ingredient in most soy foods that imitate meat and dairy products, including baby formulas and some brands of soy milk.

SPI is not something you can make in your own kitchen. Production takes place in industrial factories where a slurry of soybeans is first mixed with an alkaline solution to remove fibre, then precipitated and separated using an acid wash, and, finally, neutralised in an alkaline solution. Acid washing in aluminium tanks leaches high levels of aluminium into the final product. The resultant curds are spray-dried at high temperatures to produce a high-protein powder. A final indignity to the original soybean is high-temperature, high-pressure extrusion processing of soy protein isolate to produce textured vegetable protein (TVP).

Much of the trypsin inhibitor content can be removed through high-temperature processing, but not all. Trypsin inhibitor content of soy protein isolate can vary as much as fivefold.²¹ (In rats, even low-level trypsin inhibitor SPI feeding results in reduced weight-gain compared to controls.²²) But high-temperature processing has the unfortunate side-effect of so denaturing the other proteins in soy that they are rendered largely ineffective.²³ That's why animals on soy feed need lysine supplements for normal growth.

Nitrites, which are potent carcinogens, are formed during spray-drying, and a toxin called lysinoalanine is formed during alkaline processing.²⁴ Numerous artificial flavourings, particularly MSG, are added to soy protein isolate and textured vegetable protein products to mask their strong "beany" taste and to impart the flavour of meat.²⁵

In feeding experiments, the use of SPI increased requirements for vitamins E, K, D and B12 and created deficiency symptoms of calcium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, copper, iron and zinc.²⁶ Phytic acid remaining in these soy products greatly inhibits zinc and iron absorption. Test animals fed SPI develop enlarged organs, particularly the pancreas and thyroid gland, and had increased deposition of fatty acids in the liver.²⁷

Yet soy protein isolate and textured vegetable protein are used extensively in school lunch programs, commercial baked goods, diet beverages and fast food products. They are heavily promoted in Third World countries and form the basis of many food giveaway programs.

In spite of poor results in animal feeding trials, the soy industry has sponsored

a number of studies designed to show that soy protein products can be used in *human* diets as a replacement for traditional foods. An example is "Nutritional Quality of Soy Bean Protein Isolates: Studies in Children of Preschool Age", sponsored by the Ralston Purina Company.²⁸ A group of Central American children suffering from malnutrition was first stabilised and brought into better health by feeding them native foods, including meat and dairy products. Then, for a two-week period, these traditional foods were replaced by a drink made of soy protein isolate and sugar. All nitrogen taken in and all nitrogen excreted was measured in truly Orwellian fashion: the children were weighed naked every morning, and all excrement and vomit gathered up for analysis. The researchers found that the children retained nitrogen and that their growth was "adequate", so the experiment was declared a success.

Whether the children were actually healthy on such a diet, or

Soy contains goitrogens—substances that depress thyroid function.

Soybeans are high in phytic acid, a substance that blocks the uptake of essential minerals—calcium, magnesium, copper, iron and especially zinc—in the intestinal tract.

could remain so over a long period, is another matter. The researchers noted that the children vomited "occasionally", usually after finishing a meal; that over half suffered from periods of moderate diarrhoea; that some had upper respiratory infections; and that others suffered from rash and fever.

It should be noted that the researchers did not *dare* to use soy products to help the children recover from malnutrition, and were obliged to supplement the soy-sugar mixture with nutrients largely absent in soy products—notably, vitamins A, D and B12, iron, iodine and zinc.

FDA HEALTH CLAIM CHALLENGED

The best marketing strategy for a product that is inherently unhealthy is, of course, a health claim.

"The road to FDA approval," writes a soy apologist, "was long and demanding, consisting of a detailed review of human clinical data collected from more than 40 scientific studies conducted over the last 20 years. Soy protein was found to be one of the rare foods that had sufficient scientific evidence not only to qualify for an FDA health claim proposal but to ultimately pass the rigorous approval process."²⁹

The "long and demanding" road to FDA approval actually took a few unexpected turns. The original petition, submitted by Protein Technology International, requested a health claim for isoflavones, the oestrogen-like compounds found plentifully in soybeans, based on assertions that "only soy protein that has been processed in a manner in which isoflavones are retained will result in cholesterol lowering". In 1998, the FDA made the unprecedented move of rewriting PTI's petition, removing any reference to the phytoestrogens and substituting a claim for soy protein—a move that was in direct contradiction to the agency's regulations. The FDA is authorised to make rulings only on substances presented by petition.

The abrupt change in direction was no doubt due to the fact that a number of researchers, including scientists employed by the US Government, submitted documents indicating that isoflavones are toxic.

The FDA had also received, early in 1998, the final British Government report on phytoestrogens, which failed to find much evidence of benefit and warned against potential adverse effects.³⁰

Even with the change to soy protein isolate, FDA bureaucrats engaged in the "rigorous approval process" were forced to deal nimbly with concerns about mineral blocking effects, enzyme inhibitors, goitrogenicity, endocrine disruption, reproductive problems and increased allergic reactions from consumption of soy products.³¹

One of the strongest letters of protest came from Dr Dan Sheehan and Dr Daniel Doerge, government researchers at the National Center for Toxicological Research.³² Their pleas for warning labels were dismissed as unwarranted.

"Sufficient scientific evidence" of soy's cholesterol-lowering properties is drawn largely from a 1995 meta-analysis by Dr James Anderson, sponsored by Protein Technologies International and published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.³³

A meta-analysis is a review and summary of the results of many

clinical studies on the same subject. Use of meta-analyses to draw general conclusions has come under sharp criticism by members of the scientific community. "Researchers substituting meta-analysis for more rigorous trials risk making faulty assumptions and indulging in creative accounting," says Sir John Scott, President of the Royal Society of New Zealand. "Like is not being lumped with like. Little lumps and big lumps of data are being gathered together by various groups."³⁴

There is the added temptation for researchers, particularly researchers funded by a company like Protein Technologies International, to leave out studies that would prevent the desired conclusions. Dr Anderson discarded eight studies for various reasons, leaving a remainder of twenty-nine. The published report suggested that individuals with cholesterol levels over 250 mg/dl would experience a "significant" reduction of 7 to 20 per cent in levels of serum cholesterol if they substituted soy protein for animal protein. Cholesterol reduction was *insignificant* for individuals whose cholesterol was lower than 250 mg/dl.

In other words, for most of us, giving up steak and eating veggieburgers instead will not bring down blood cholesterol levels. The health claim that the FDA approved "after detailed review of human clinical data" fails to inform the consumer about these important details.

Research that ties soy to positive effects on cholesterol levels is "incredibly immature", said Ronald M. Krauss, MD, head of the Molecular Medical Research Program and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.³⁵ He might have added that studies in which cholesterol levels were lowered through either diet or drugs have consistently resulted in a greater number of deaths in the treatment groups than in controls—deaths from stroke, cancer, intestinal disorders, accident and suicide.³⁶ Cholesterol-lowering measures in the US have fuelled a \$60 billion per year cholesterol-lowering industry, but have not saved us from the ravages of heart disease.

SOY CONSUMPTION & CANCER

The new FDA ruling does not allow any claims about cancer prevention on food packages, but that has not restrained the industry and its marketeers from making

them in their promotional literature.

"In addition to protecting the heart," says a vitamin company brochure, "soy has demonstrated powerful anticancer benefits...the Japanese, who eat 30 times as much soy as North Americans, have a lower incidence of cancers of the breast, uterus and prostate."³⁷

Indeed they do. But the Japanese, and Asians in general, have much higher rates of other types of cancer, particularly cancer of the oesophagus, stomach, pancreas and liver.³⁸ Asians throughout the world also have high rates of thyroid cancer.³⁹ The logic that links low rates of reproductive cancers to soy consumption requires attribution of high rates of thyroid and digestive cancers to the same foods, particularly as soy causes these types of cancers in laboratory rats.

Just how much soy do Asians eat? A 1998 survey found that the average daily amount of soy protein consumed in Japan was about eight grams for men and seven for women—less than two teaspoons.⁴⁰ The famous Cornell China Study, conducted by

Thousands of women are now consuming soy in the belief that it protects them against breast cancer.

Yet, in 1996, researchers found that women consuming soy protein isolate had an increased incidence of epithelial hyperplasia, a condition that presages malignancies.

Colin T. Campbell, found that legume consumption in China varied from 0 to 58 grams per day, with a mean of about twelve.⁴¹ Assuming that two-thirds of legume consumption is soy, then the maximum consumption is about 40 grams, or less than three tablespoons per day, with an average consumption of about nine grams, or less than two teaspoons. A survey conducted in the 1930s found that soy foods accounted for only 1.5 per cent of calories in the Chinese diet, compared with 65 per cent of calories from pork.⁴² (Asians traditionally cooked with lard, not vegetable oil!)

Traditionally fermented soy products make a delicious, natural seasoning that may supply important nutritional factors in the Asian diet. But except in times of famine, Asians consume soy products only in small amounts, as condiments, and not as a replacement for animal foods—with one exception. Celibate monks living in monasteries and leading a vegetarian lifestyle find soy foods quite helpful because they dampen libido.

It was a 1994 meta-analysis by Mark Messina, published in *Nutrition and Cancer*, that fuelled speculation on soy's anticarcinogenic properties.⁴³ Messina noted that in 26 animal studies, 65 per cent reported protective effects from soy. He conveniently neglected to include at least one study in which soy feeding caused pancreatic cancer—the 1985 study by Rackis.⁴⁴ In the human studies he listed, the results were mixed. A few showed some protective effect, but most showed no correlation at all between soy consumption and cancer rates. He concluded that "the data in this review cannot be used as a basis for claiming that soy intake decreases cancer risk". Yet in his subsequent book, *The Simple Soybean and Your Health*, Messina makes just such a claim, recommending one cup or 230 grams of soy products per day in his "optimal" diet as a way to prevent cancer.

Thousands of women are now consuming soy in the belief that it protects them against breast cancer. Yet, in 1996, researchers found that women consuming soy protein isolate had an increased incidence of epithelial hyperplasia, a condition that presages malignancies.⁴⁵ A year later, dietary genistein was found to stimulate breast cells to enter the cell cycle—a discovery that led the study authors to conclude that women should *not* consume soy products to prevent breast cancer.⁴⁶

PHYTOESTROGENS: PANACEA OR POISON?

The male species of tropical birds carries the drab plumage of the female at birth and 'colours up' at maturity, somewhere between nine and 24 months.

In 1991, Richard and Valerie James, bird breeders in Whangerai, New Zealand, purchased a new kind of feed for their birds—one based largely on soy protein.⁴⁷ When soy-based feed was used, their birds 'coloured up' after just a few months. In fact, one bird-food manufacturer claimed that this early development was an advantage imparted by the feed. A 1992 ad for Roudybush feed formula showed a picture of the male crimson rosella, an Australian parrot that acquires beautiful red plumage at 18 to 24 months, already brightly coloured at 11 weeks old.

Unfortunately, in the ensuing years, there was decreased fertility in the birds, with precocious maturation, deformed, stunted and stillborn babies, and premature deaths especially among females, with the result that the total population in the aviaries went into

steady decline. The birds suffered beak and bone deformities, goitre, immune system disorders and pathological, aggressive behaviour. Autopsy revealed digestive organs in a state of disintegration. The list of problems corresponded with many of the problems the Jameses had encountered in their two children, who had been fed soy-based infant formula.

Startled, aghast, angry, the Jameses hired toxicologist Mike Fitzpatrick, PhD, to investigate further. Dr Fitzpatrick's literature review uncovered evidence that soy consumption has been linked to numerous disorders, including infertility, increased cancer and infantile leukaemia; and, in studies dating back to the 1950s,⁴⁸ that genistein in soy causes endocrine disruption in animals. Dr Fitzpatrick also analysed the bird feed and found that it contained high levels of phytoestrogens, especially genistein. When the Jameses discontinued using soy-based feed, the flock gradually returned to normal breeding habits and behaviour.

The Jameses embarked on a private crusade to warn the public and government officials about toxins in soy foods, particularly the endocrine-disrupting isoflavones, genistein and diadzen. Protein Technology International received their material in 1994.

In 1991, Japanese researchers reported that consumption of as little as 30 grams or two tablespoons of soybeans per day for only one month resulted in a significant increase in thyroid-stimulating hormone.⁴⁹ Diffuse goitre and hypothyroidism appeared in some

of the subjects and many complained of constipation, fatigue and lethargy, even though their intake of iodine was adequate. In 1997, researchers from the FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research made the embarrassing discovery that the goitrogenic components of soy were the very same isoflavones.⁵⁰

Twenty-five grams of soy protein isolate, the minimum amount PTI claimed to have cholesterol-lowering effects, contains from 50 to 70 mg of isoflavones. It took only 45 mg of isoflavones in premenopausal women to

exert significant biological effects, including a reduction in hormones needed for adequate thyroid function. These effects lingered for three months after soy consumption was discontinued.⁵¹

One hundred grams of soy protein—the maximum suggested cholesterol-lowering dose, and the amount recommended by Protein Technologies International—can contain almost 600 mg of isoflavones,⁵² an amount that is undeniably toxic. In 1992, the Swiss health service estimated that 100 grams of soy protein provided the oestrogenic equivalent of the Pill.⁵³

In vitro studies suggest that isoflavones inhibit synthesis of oestradiol and other steroid hormones.⁵⁴ Reproductive problems, infertility, thyroid disease and liver disease due to dietary intake of isoflavones have been observed for several species of animals including mice, cheetah, quail, pigs, rats, sturgeon and sheep.⁵⁵

It is the isoflavones in soy that are said to have a favourable effect on postmenopausal symptoms, including hot flushes, and protection from osteoporosis. Quantification of discomfort from hot flushes is extremely subjective, and most studies show that control subjects report reduction in discomfort in amounts equal to subjects given soy.⁵⁶ The claim that soy prevents osteoporosis is extraordinary, given that soy foods block calcium and cause vitamin D deficiencies. If Asians indeed have lower rates of osteoporosis than Westerners, it is because their diet provides plenty of vitamin D from shrimp, lard and seafood, and plenty of

The claim that soy prevents osteoporosis is extraordinary, given that soy foods block calcium and cause vitamin D deficiencies.

calcium from bone broths. The reason that Westerners have such high rates of osteoporosis is because they have substituted soy oil for butter, which is a traditional source of vitamin D and other fat-soluble activators needed for calcium absorption.

BIRTH CONTROL PILLS FOR BABIES

But it was the isoflavones in infant formula that gave the Jameses the most cause for concern. In 1998, investigators reported that the daily exposure of infants to isoflavones in soy infant formula is 6 to 11 times higher on a body-weight basis than the dose that has hormonal effects in adults consuming soy foods. Circulating concentrations of isoflavones in infants fed soy-based formula were 13,000 to 22,000 times higher than plasma oestradiol concentrations in infants on cow's milk formula.⁵⁷

Approximately 25 per cent of bottle-fed children in the US receive soy-based formula—a much higher percentage than in other parts of the Western world. Fitzpatrick estimated that an infant exclusively fed soy formula receives the oestrogenic equivalent (based on body weight) of at least five birth-control pills per day.⁵⁸ By contrast, almost no phytoestrogens have been detected in dairy-based infant formula or in human milk, even when the mother consumes soy products.

Scientists have known for years that soy-based formula can cause thyroid problems in babies. But what are the effects of soy products on the hormonal development of the infant, both male and female?

Male infants undergo a "testosterone surge" during the first few months of life, when testosterone levels may be as high as those of an adult male. During this period, the infant is programmed to express male characteristics after puberty, not only in the development of his sexual organs and other masculine physical traits, but also in setting patterns in the brain characteristic of male behaviour. In monkeys, deficiency of male hormones impairs the development of spatial perception (which, in humans, is normally more acute in men than in women), of learning ability and of visual discrimination tasks (such as would be required for reading).⁵⁹ It goes without saying that future patterns of sexual orientation may also be influenced by the early hormonal environment. Male children exposed during gestation to diethylstilbestrol (DES), a synthetic oestrogen that has effects on animals similar to those of phytoestrogens from soy, had testes smaller than normal on maturation.⁶⁰ Learning disabilities, especially in male children, have reached epidemic proportions. Soy infant feeding—which began in earnest in the early 1970s—cannot be ignored as a probable cause for these tragic developments.

As for girls, an alarming number are entering puberty much earlier than normal, according to a recent study reported in the journal *Pediatrics*.⁶¹ Investigators found that one per cent of all girls now show signs of puberty, such as breast development or pubic hair, before the age of three; by age eight, 14.7 per cent of white girls and almost 50 per cent of African-American girls have one or both of these characteristics.

New data indicate that environmental oestrogens such as PCBs and DDE (a breakdown product of DDT) may cause early sexual development in girls.⁶² In the 1986 Puerto Rico Premature Thelarche study, the most significant dietary association with

premature sexual development was not chicken—as reported in the press—but soy infant formula.⁶³

The consequences of this truncated childhood are tragic. Young girls with mature bodies must cope with feelings and urges that most children are not well-equipped to handle. And early maturation in girls is frequently a harbinger of problems with the reproductive system later in life, including failure to menstruate, infertility and breast cancer.

Parents who have contacted the Jameses recount other problems associated with children of both sexes who were fed soy-based formula, including extreme emotional behaviour, asthma, immune system problems, pituitary insufficiency, thyroid disorders and irritable bowel syndrome—the same endocrine and digestive havoc that afflicted the Jameses' parrots.

DISSENSION IN THE RANKS

Organisers of the Third International Soy Symposium would be hard-pressed to call the conference an unqualified success. On the second day of the symposium, the London-based Food Commission and the Weston A. Price Foundation of Washington, DC, held a joint press conference in the same hotel as the symposium, to present concerns about soy infant formula. Industry representatives sat stony-faced through the recitation of potential

dangers and a plea from concerned scientists and parents to pull soy-based infant formula from the market. Under pressure from the Jameses, the New Zealand Government had issued a health warning about soy infant formula in 1998; it was time for the American government to do the same.

On the last day of the symposium, presentations on new findings related to toxicity sent a well-oxygenated chill through the giddy helium hype. Dr Lon White reported on a study of Japanese Americans living in Hawaii, that showed a significant statistical relationship between two

or more servings of tofu a week and "accelerated brain aging".⁶⁴ Those participants who consumed tofu in mid-life had lower cognitive function in late life and a greater incidence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia. "What's more," said Dr White, "those who ate a lot of tofu, by the time they were 75 or 80 looked five years older".⁶⁵ White and his colleagues blamed the negative effects on isoflavones—a finding that supports an earlier study in which postmenopausal women with higher levels of circulating oestrogen experienced greater cognitive decline.⁶⁶

Scientists Daniel Sheehan and Daniel Doerge (National Center for Toxicological Research), ruined PTI's day by presenting findings from rat feeding studies, indicating that genistein in soy foods causes irreversible damage to enzymes that synthesise thyroid hormones.⁶⁷ "The association between soybean consumption and goiter in animals and humans has a long history," wrote Dr Doerge. "Current evidence for the beneficial effects of soy requires a full understanding of potential adverse effects as well."

Dr Claude Hughes reported that rats born to mothers that were fed genistein had decreased birth weights compared to controls, and onset of puberty occurred earlier in male offspring.⁶⁸ His research suggests that the effects observed in rats "...will be at

An infant exclusively fed soy formula receives the oestrogenic equivalent (based on body weight) of at least five birth-control pills per day.

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THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG COMPLEX

Repressing the supply of illicit drugs is a counterproductive strategy that encourages illegal entrepreneurs to reorganise their activities and increase their profits.

Part 1 of 2

by Hans T. van der Veen © 1999

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DYNAMICS OF CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT & THE DRUG ECONOMY¹

The "War on Drugs" is lost, but the struggle continues. In spite of ever-increasing resources dedicated to the reduction of supply and demand of illicit drugs, consumption levels are still rising all over the world. The drug industry is probably the largest and most profitable sector of international crime. The perceived threats of drug consumption and organised crime provide the main justifications for important impulses given in recent years to the development of legislation and the organisation of law enforcement. Drug repression thereby increasingly acquires an international character.

Unilateral, bilateral and multilateral forms of pressure, intervention and collaboration are proliferating between states in the name of suffocating the ever-swelling drug economy. The prohibition regime is thereby, in a rapid pace, extended with the coercive powers of states to intervene in national and international drug markets, but therewith also in the sovereignty of individuals, peoples and countries.

Just as individuals might get addicted to the use of drugs, so the societies in which they live are becoming addicted to the money that is generated in the drug business (OGD, Observatoire Géopolitique des Drogues, 1995:xiii). This seems to be equally true for the agencies that are assigned the task to control it.

The drug war cannot be won, at least not by the state, as long as demand for illicit drugs exists. Instead of keeping drug trafficking and organised crime in check, supply repression is likely to increase the profits of illegal entrepreneurs and to give incentives to the professionalisation of their organisations. Repression-induced scarcity inflates the price of the merchandise; consequently, more people will be attracted to take the risk and enter the business. When governments enhance their efforts to repress the illicit drug industry, remaining drug entrepreneurs will reorganise their activities so as to limit the risk of detection and prosecution.

Supply reduction therefore seems a dead-end strategy, as it is likely to produce little but counterproductive effects on the supply of illicit drugs and on the organisational strength of the trafficker networks it attacks. There are, nevertheless, many other regulative functions for the police and other state agencies that might merit their intervention in controlling the problems related to drug trafficking/distribution and drug use. Such problems are basically related to issues of public health and public order. Ultimately, policies aimed at supply reduction must, at least in accordance with official policy goals, be judged by how they affect consumer demand—through the decreased availability of drugs, through an increase in price or through the deterrent effect of the criminal law (UNDCP, 1997:237). This picture is rather bleak.

Over the last decade, worldwide production of illicit drugs has expanded dramatically. Opium and marijuana production has roughly doubled, and coca production tripled (Perl, 1994:ix). New synthetic drugs find a burgeoning demand in countries all over the world. Nonetheless, what is discussed in the relevant international fora is not so much if drug policies are one the right track, but how more powers and resources can be assigned to law enforcement agencies to suppress the drug trade. Thereby, the prohibition regime is extending its scope towards the financial sector (money laundering), new drugs, the chemical precursor industry and the disruption of organised crime. Moreover, it is increasingly extending its scope across borders.

In public policy debates, human rights and anti-War on Drugs perspectives stand opposed to the belief that only by the strengthening of domestic and international legal

instruments can the necessary conditions for the democratisation of society be brought about (Dorn, Jepsen and Savona, 1996:4). As proponents of legalisation and those of intensified law enforcement vie with one another in the media and political arenas, the two worlds of crime and law enforcement are increasing their grip on society. Both are extending the scope of their activities, professionalising and internationalising their operations. Moreover, they seem to find support in the existence of one another.

To understand the perverse dynamics of both the booming drug industry and the proliferating state powers to control it, it is my contention that more attention should be given to the political and economic interests related to both the drug economy and its control. Equally, the intertwined symbiotic and systemic interactions of the underworld and the underworld, which take shape in the international political economy, need to be more closely scrutinised.

Why people produce, traffic and consume drugs are very complex issues. Money and the power (poverty and marginalisation) that goes with it account for trafficking and much production. But other answers that explain the flourishing of the drug economy must be found in society.

These relate to how a society is structured, how political power is accrued and wielded within it, how economic policy is applied, how the economy performs, and how resistant the cultural fabric is to the use of public office for private gain (Tullis, 1991:2). To understand the policy options and policy choices of governments, we have to consider these factors as well.

Dealing with these drug-related interests and the multifarious and interdependent dimensions of the drug problem presents governments with very complex policy choices. Difficult as the

management of these interests in the domestic domain may be, with the internationalisation of both the drug economy and drug law enforcement this task places governments in far greater difficulties. No matter how good the intentions of drug law enforcement may be, no matter how valuable their outcomes are, they are unlikely to curb the expansion of the drug industry.

It is to this spiralling escalation between two power contenders on different sides of the law that I want to draw attention in this article. My quest is to understand how this failure is produced, why this policy is continued and what its consequences are. Thereby, I mainly try to explain the escalation of the drug war and

understand its underlying dynamics as deriving from structural changes in the global political economy. I thus look at the drug war as a response to the problems states face in dealing with the loss of their authority in a globalising world. Thereby, I focus on the political and economic stakes of drug trafficking and drug control, and analyse the flourishing of both the drug industry and the crime control industry as forms of projecting power and imposing social discipline and as mechanisms of wealth accumulation more adapted to the exigencies of the pursuit of power and plenty in the "new world order". My core

The War on Drugs is actually, in effect, creating an escalation of drug consumption, as well as driving the fast-growing (private) prison industry.

It is also being used to usher in increased surveillance of the population.

point is that misguided assumptions and the instrumentalisation of the War on Drugs, in both domestic and international domains, subvert the goals of the prohibition regime and produce not only unintended but also intended consequences that explain its escalation.

By an incipient theory of the International Drugs Complex (as I label it), I hope to offer a deeper understanding of the mutual dynamics of the expanding drug industry and the extension of repressive state powers, and provide further insights in the looming and actual dangers posed by these forces for the democratisation of societies.

The theoretical concept of the International Drug Complex is chosen in analogy with the theory of the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC), which was broadly used to explain for the longevity of the Cold War, the spiralling arms race, the persistence of ideological antagonisms, 'perverted' priorities in state budgets and interventionist proclivities of big powers' foreign policies (Rosen, 1973:1).

To explain the dynamics underlying these societal events and tendencies, the theory of the MIC focused specifically on relations between the military establishment and the weapons industry, that together, within the social, economic and institutional fabric of specific countries, formed a community of interest powerful enough to lead to such outcomes. Apart from analysing such symbiotic relations between different players with common and interrelated interests (e.g., special-interest groups seeking special attention from the government), the theory of the MIC also focused on more systemic factors that lead to the growth of both the arms industry and the military services. Such systemic factors, the theory asserted, exist within a specific society as well as in the international arena.



In the domestic domain, even where there was no structure of interest mediation between a confederation of business firms and military services, and where the goals of the MIC were merely achieved through innumerable and basically unrelated decisions, still the outcomes of these decisions taken in the pursuit of perceived self-interests led to the growth of both sectors. In the international arena, the theorists of the MIC perceived different, nationally bound, military-industrial complexes to support each other mutually, as the alleged achievements of one party in the Cold War urged the other on to greater heights.

In a similar way in this paper, I try to understand the underlying dynamics of the War on Drugs by focusing on the symbiotic and systemic relations between the drug industry and states' drug control efforts, and from there develop a theory of the International Drug Complex. This theory should help explain the continuation—if not escalation—of the War on Drugs, explain the predominant place the drug issue has attained in domestic and international policies of many states, and provide a deeper understanding of the very dynamics of the drug industry and of the state powers put in place to control it.

I depart from the assumption that by focusing on the political and economic dimensions of the drug industry and drug law enforcement, a more profound understanding can be achieved of the dynamics underlying their mutual expansion. I place the drug industry and law enforcement within the context of both the societies and the international political economy in which they take shape, and thereby try to delineate their interactions and mutual dynamics. To assess the outcomes of their mutual interactions, I focus on the distributional consequences of these interactions within and between societies, stating these intended and unintended consequences in terms of the distribution of power, wealth and security in both domestic and international realms.

Below I develop three closely related themes, through which I aim to illuminate the intertwined dynamics of the drug industry and law enforcement practices, and so provide the building blocks for a theory of the International Drug Complex:

1. The global drug industry—in which I focus on the international division of labour in the drugs business, and on how states' laws and drug control practices might impinge on the industry's organisational structures and the distribution of reward;

2. The political economy of drug law enforcement—in which I focus on the trade-offs between drug repression and broader policy goals of states in domestic and international arenas, and on the mechanisms through which the intertwined dynamics of the forces of crime and punishment influence the distribution of power, wealth and security within and between societies;

3. The International Drug Complex—in which I assess the underlying dynamics of the interactions between the drug industry and drug enforcement practices, and argue that the War on Drugs is driven by similar collusive and systemic mechanisms as those that spurred the Cold War, with possibly no less detrimental consequences for the relations between states and their societies.

As my focus is specifically on the international dimension of

the interactions between the drug industry and law enforcement practices, in the next section I first clarify some of the dominant changes in the international political economy that I see as the necessary background for understanding the escalation of their mutual dynamics.

CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE NWO

The internationalisation of both crime and law enforcement and therefore also their mutual dynamics are closely related to the changes in the world system, brought about by the end of the Cold War, by globalisation, regional integration and neo-liberal reforms. The transformations these developments and processes gave rise to are manifold. They produced new patterns of hierarchy and dominance in the international system and changed the role of the state in this system. Therewith, we see new forms of sovereignty (e.g., economic, multilateral, multinational) and

changes in the relations between economic and political systems (e.g., deregulation, informalisation, corruption). These changes in the world political and economic system also lead to a diminished separation between the domestic and the international frameworks for policy making and the management of economic affairs (Cherny, 1995; Rosenau, 1992). With these developments, the very basis of the accumulation of power and wealth—and the use of these resources for their protection—takes unprecedented shapes. This is equally true for the forces that try to redistribute these political and economic resources.

Globalisation thus leads to a much more fragmented competition for the sources of power and wealth, in which non-state players exercise an increasingly important role. In this context, the internationalisation of crime and law enforcement takes place. In this context, their interactions take shape. It is also in this context that they influence the international political economy and, therewith, the distribution of power, wealth and security in the international system.

Globalisation, defined as the "intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across borders", has to a large extent been facilitated by technological developments, and has further been sustained by economic and political decisions to give international exchanges free way. Together with the partial liberalisation of global markets, globalisation has offered increasing opportunities for the unfettered flow of capital, goods, people and information over the globe. The concomitant increase in the power of market forces and the impact of neo-liberal reforms have debilitated states' capabilities or willingness to regulate and control these flows. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, this globalisation, uneven as it may be, is gaining truly global dimensions.

Paradoxically, together with the further integration of the world society, these developments have also brought about disintegrative forces which, combined with new technological capabilities, offer unprecedented opportunities for the expansion of transnational criminal enterprises. The political turmoil and poverty that came with these changes in the international political economy

The internationalisation of both crime and law enforcement and therefore also their mutual dynamics are closely related to the changes in the world system, brought about by the end of the Cold War, by globalisation, regional integration and neo-liberal reforms.

offer a virulent breeding ground for the drug industry, as increasingly people seek and find in it a way to alleviate economic distress and/or fund their nationalist struggle through criminal enterprise (e.g., Kurdistan, Chechnya, Kosovo).

Globalisation has also fostered the expansion of networks and illegal transactions over the globe. Migratory diasporas link relatively poor, drug-producing countries to consumer markets with far greater spending power. Financial technology makes it easier to hide the proceeds of crime, and increasing trade in general is likely to enhance the opportunities for smuggling and fraud.

Like transnational enterprises, some criminal entrepreneurs in more organised forms extend their transnational operations and the degree to which their authority in world society and the world economy rivals and encroaches upon that of governments (Strange, 1996:110). Mafias, like the Italian N'Drangheta, Camorra and Cosa Nostra, the American Cosa Nostra, the Colombian drug cartels, the Chinese Triads, the Japanese Yakuza

and, more recently, many more-or-less nationally or ethnically based organisations from former Eastern Bloc countries are only the most commonly known examples of criminal networks extending their activities over the globe. Amongst each other they either compete for markets or establish ways to cooperate in their activities. Drugs may or may not be their most rentable product, as they engage in many other legal and illegal activities (arms trafficking, prostitution, extortion, etc.) that often have a much longer record of proven profitability. These activities not only offer them quick profits, but also the means to exert political power.

Organising their resources helps some drug entrepreneurs to establish a power structure to protect themselves, to challenge the authority of states in specific areas or even to supplant or penetrate the power of elites controlling a state. Such developments ultimately may also endanger other sectors of society and the social body in general, where progressively the rule of law and formally regulated relations between states, markets and societies give way to informal arrangements, corruption, violence and intimidation.

Such consequences might, however, be brought about more by the fact that their activities are illegal, than that their organisations are criminal. More than the leverage power that organised crime can attain, it is their untouchability—which comes with the internationalisation of their activities—that makes them such a threat to a state's authority. It is my assertion that where drug entrepreneurial networks cannot be incorporated in local or national political and economic arrangements, their impact on society becomes much more detrimental—a situation that is only worsened as the state increasingly resorts to criminalisation and repressive means to control their activities. In this context, we can see a seemingly contradictory increase in both the importance of specific criminal or criminalised activities and the coercive powers of states (police, military, customs agencies, fiscal and intelligence apparatuses).

Like transnational enterprises, some criminal entrepreneurs in more organised forms extend their transnational operations to the degree that their authority in world society and the world economy rivals and encroaches upon that of governments.

Since the end of the Cold War, the "peace dividend" to a large extent has been absorbed by assigning new tasks to coercive state agencies. In many countries, this was given shape by a rise in expenditure for internal coercion, whereas the cost of defence is increasingly legitimised by the proclaimed need to counter new external threats. In this process, police forces especially have increased their size, their resources and their legal powers. In many countries, the military has also been given tasks in drug repression. The United States in the 1980s and 1990s sufficiently amended the Posse Comitatus Act—which since 1878 had prevented military involvement in civil law enforcement—to engage in drug law enforcement at home and abroad (Bagley, 1992:130, Drug War facts). But also the Dutch, British and French navies are patrolling the Caribbean to interdict drug shipments.

Globalisation and liberalisation thus go hand in hand with new efforts directed at the control and regulation of markets, institutions and societies—notably, those related to illegal drugs and migration and, to a lesser extent, those controlling capital flows (Andreas, 1995). Some of these control mechanisms lie in the remit of state agencies. However, there is also a tendency to hive-off part of the control responsibilities to other levels of political authority as well as to the private sector (Johnston, 1992). Most striking may be a shift from the use of administrative law to criminal law for the maintenance of order in society and the preservation of national security in general. Internal and external security concerns so become increasingly blurred, and therewith the tasks assigned to coercive state agencies to protect the sovereignty of the state.

The challenges to national sovereignty posed by the consequences of globalisation have led many governments to believe that the traditional system for the organisation of criminal justice policy—the system of individual states—no longer suffices to deal with new problems of international crime (Anderson *et al.*, 1995:40). Extending and internationalising state powers, political pressures and foreign interventions in a state's sovereignty, as well as a growing share of populations imprisoned on drug-related charges, lead many people

to perceive law enforcement itself as a threat to liberal society.

Out of the more than one million [now two million; Ed.] people serving terms in United States state prisons, about 59.9 per cent are casual and non-violent drug offenders (Akida, 1997:607). In the United States, of every 100,000 inhabitants, 641 are in prison; in The Netherlands, this figure is 'only' 65 in 100,000 (Belenko, 1998).²

The "Americanisation" of the "War on Drugs" is also taking shape in Europe and other countries. International conventions, mutual assistance treaties and institutional mechanisms, set up under the three pillars of the European integration process, combine with quickly expanding informal networks among police agencies intended to intensify the suppression of the drug scourge (Sheptycki, 1996).

Important changes in the international political and economic system that accelerated in the last decade or two, have offered unprecedented opportunities for legal and illegal trade and for the

redistribution of power and wealth. These developments incite states, or the elites controlling a state, to look for new ways to accumulate such resources, control their societies and manage the interface with the outside world. Liberalising some activities thereby seems to go in parallel with the criminalisation of others. The War on Drugs is becoming one of the main legitimisation venues for states to enhance their capacity to intervene in both national and international domains.

In the next sections, I turn to how political and economic interests and interactions between the illegal drug industry and state drug-control practices shape the dynamics and outcomes of the War on Drugs.

THE DRUG INDUSTRY

Drug trafficking is to a large extent a transnational business. The drug industry consists of various stages: cultivation, refining, transport, distribution, money laundering and investment of proceeds. In every stage of this drug trajectory, from production to distribution, profits are made that are consumed or invested but often demand some form of laundering to conceal their illegal origins.

From the marijuana, coca and poppy fields to the refining laboratories and further on to the consumers, the drugs pass through many different routes of transport and distribution. They thereby cross many territorial frontiers, formal and informal jurisdictions. More sophisticated laundering techniques, equally, use an elaborate international network of financial institutions, trade and investment firms to hide and invest the drug profits. The various stages of the drug trajectory and the linking of these stages involve the participation and sometimes organisation of a great many different people to see to the proper execution of activities, including protection against the encroachment of law enforcement agencies and competitors.

The transnational dimension of the drug industry therefore is not only a function of the territorial distance between major production and consumption regions. It also consists of the links that are made through networks and organisations with diverse homebases that sometimes develop transnational operations. Thereby, differences in countries' legislations and law enforcement capabilities shape the opportunities for drug entrepreneurs to evade the risks of interdiction and prosecution and prop the flourishing of their business.

The variety of laws and systems of control and criminalisation throughout the world, and the disparities in ability and determination to control the drug problem displayed by various countries, enable major drug traffickers to take advantage of the weak points in such a patchwork (Van der Vaeren, 1995:350).

However, we might as well reverse this perspective, which then would suggest that a state's political and/or economic interests demand it to create "weak points" or shield niches in which one or more of the stages of the drug trajectory can flourish (like coffee shops, bank secrecy, self-regulating stock markets, etc.).³

Such features explain the existence of a very dynamic international division of labour in the drug industry. Production centres

for 'natural' drugs (marijuana, coca, opium and their derivatives) can particularly be found in the Golden Triangle of South East Asia, the Golden Crescent in West Asia, some Middle East and Maghreb countries and in Latin America. These regions compete increasingly with each other, with emerging production areas in former Eastern Bloc countries and with producers in the Western world where synthetic drugs (ecstasy, amphetamines) are produced. To this list can be added many other countries where drug entrepreneurs try to conquer a niche in national and international drug markets. Some of these have an important transit function for drugs heading to the most lucrative consumer markets in the United States and Europe. Others find a gainful role in the laundering and investment of drug profits, thanks to "liberal" banking regulations (secrecy, confidentiality and financial investment tools). We thus deal with a very heterogeneous competition, where different drugs, different drug entrepreneurs/trafficking groups and diverse jurisdictions compete for market shares in many if not all of the subsequent stages of the drug trajectory.

According to a recent estimate of the UNDCP (United Nations Drug Control Program), the global illegal drug industry comprises

Repression of the drug trade not only contributes to the growth of the drug economy but also incites a redistribution of the income from the trade.

about eight per cent of international trade (UNDCP, 1997). Its estimated annual turnover of US\$400 billion constitutes a large share of the income from illegal activities worldwide, which the UN believes to be US\$1,000 billion. But how to assess such data? Reminiscent of very distinct calculations like the global accumulated production of razor blades (said to be enough to cover the surface of the Earth), we see that what matters more than aggregate numbers is the distribution of such profits and their rents in terms of power and wealth and their overall impact on societies.

The drug industry does constitute the backbone of many national and local economies, directly and indirectly offering income and employment opportunities for millions of people around the globe. They serve the demand of many more. Countries like Bolivia, Morocco, Mexico and Afghanistan derive incomes from this industry that pair with their formal export income. Morocco earns an estimated US\$5.75 billion, or 20 per cent of its gross national product from the production and export of cannabis and hashish (Ouazzani, 1996:122), supplying the lion's share of Europe's demand for these products. The Mexican drug economy, based chiefly on the export of homegrown marijuana and poppy derivatives and the transit of Colombian cocaine to the United States, is valued at more than US\$20 billion. Important as the contributions of this illicit enterprise may be to overall income and employment levels, the real impact should be measured in relation to its effect on the economy at large, the distribution of its proceeds and the social costs in terms of health, safety, political transparency, etc.⁴

Such aggregate data for developing countries—estimative and fluctuating as they are, as an indication of the wealth and power that might be derived from criminal sources—pale in comparison with the late-1980s consumer expenditures on illicit drugs in the United States alone. These likely exceeded the total gross domestic product of 88 different countries (cited in Tullis, 1995:2; 80

countries in Akida, 1997). This tells us that probably the greater part of drug turnovers never leaves the main consumption countries, as they are likely to offer the most lucrative investment opportunities.

To assess the economic power and political influence of drug entrepreneurs, and therewith the strategies that states adopt to intervene in drug markets, it is paramount to know how these criminal markets are organised, how drug entrepreneurs confront or collide with the legislation and political economy of their countries of origin, and the scope of activities of the players involved.

The organisation of the drug trajectory involves the linking of the different stages of the drug industry. In spite of much police rhetoric, common wisdom is not very conclusive about the extent of horizontal or vertical integration of the drug trajectory. Are we dealing with organised crime or with disorganised crime?⁵

Such organisational characteristics to a large extent determine the distribution and accumulation of wealth derived from the industry. As the lion's share of, for instance, cocaine profits is made in American cities, it makes an enormous difference to Colombian traffickers if they can control the upstream gold mine of the retail part of the drug trajectory or whether they have to content themselves with wholesale profits they can make through transactions in Colombia, Mexico or the United States. Wholesale profits may still be considerable but rather insignificant compared to the turnover made at the retail end.⁶

It is clear that law enforcement can play a role in disrupting the drug trajectory, and in so doing can bring about important shifts in

the distribution of drug profits. This works not only by taking people out and so creating market space for new entrants (which can be individual entrepreneurs, institutions or whole regions), but also by increasing the cost of maintaining links in the drug trajectory.⁷

Drug repression drives up the prices and so gives an enormous impulse to the profitability of the product and the services rendered to the drug industry. Drug entrepreneurs, be they poppy-growing farmers in Pakistan, transport companies in Turkey or laundering exchange offices in The Netherlands, have to protect themselves against prosecution by investigation services and against competitors. The costs to decentralise production, bribe state officials, hire protection, create well-camouflaged transport facilities or convince bankers to take a certain risk, increase with the intensity of repression.

Repression of the drug trade thus not only contributes to the growth of the drug economy but also incites a redistribution of the income from the trade.

Taking this competition in the drug business and the effects of state intervention on the division of labour in the drug industry as a starting point, I now focus on the mechanisms through which the interactions between states' drug enforcement practices and the drug industry become part of more general efforts in the national and international domains to redistribute power, wealth and security.

Continued in the next issue of NEXUS...

Endnotes

1. My greatest thanks are due to Yasemin Soysal, Marnix Croes, Gianfranco Poggi and Anne Wegner for reading and criticising an earlier draft of this article. In a more morphological sense I may be indebted to Peter Andreas, whom I find sharing similar approaches and concerns towards the underlying dynamics and consequences of the War on Drugs.

2. Between 1980 and 1996, the number of inmates in the United States more than tripled from 501,886 to 1,700,661 (Belenko, 1998:53). One in 50 American men are in prison; one in 20 are on parole or probation. In 1993, one in three black Americans who did not finish high school were in prison (ESB, 26 June 1996). The number given by Mauer (1997) for drug offenders in American State and Federal prisons is substantially lower than that provided by Akida. However, he also notes a considerable shift in law enforcement priorities towards drug law enforcement. According to his data, from 1985 to 1994 drug offenders accounted for more than a third (36%) of the increase in the number of offenders in state prisons and more than two-thirds (71%) of the increase in federal prisoners. One of the largest increases in arrests has been for violation of laws prohibiting drug sales, distribution and possession—up 154% during this time period, from 580,900 to 1,476,100 (Belenko, 1998:55). [Editor's note: In February 2000, the USA's two-millionth prison inmate was announced.

According to the November Coalition, the prison population has 500,000 non-violent drug offenders. As investigator Duncan Campbell reports, the US comprises 5% of the global population, yet is responsible for 25% of the world's prisoners. See *Guardian Weekly*, UK, 17-23 February 2000.]

3. Naylor (1987) describes extensively how governments and financial institutions compete with one another to attract international flows of hot and/or dirty money to shore up bank liquidity or foreign exchange reserves.

4. The literature embarking on such assessments is extensive, especially for producing countries. See, for example, *Studies on the Impact of the Illegal Drug Trade* (six volumes), undertaken by the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the United Nations University.

5. For a discussion of 'models' of the criminal firm, see, for example, Peter Reuter (1983) and Joseph Albin in Thomas Mieczkowski (ed.) (1992). Thomas Naylor (1995) points at the important distinction to be made between forms of organisation to participate in the market and organisation to control the market.

6. An example of one of the few studies that analyses cocaine as a transnational commodity chain can be found in Wilson and Zambrano (1994). They assess that most profits (87%) remain in drug-consuming countries. They also note the

selective nature of US drug policy, that distributes the risk of participation in the trade unequally throughout the cocaine commodity chain as it overlooks or underfunds investigation into the formal sectors (provision of key components like chemicals, airplanes, arms and communication equipment) and core countries' roles in the drug trade (money laundering, distribution networks).

7. For example, the US Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that in 1993 the Colombian drug cartels spent 23% of their profits on laundering the hard-earned drug money, up from 6% in the late 1980s (Foust and DeGeorge, 1993).

Editor's Notes:

- Due to space constraints, we will publish the author's bibliography in our next issue, June-July 2000. Meantime, interested readers can check the CEDRO website or follow the link from the NEXUS website.
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POISONOUS PRODUCTS, DECEPTIVE LABELS

Surrounded as we are by toxic products, it's important that we study their labels, take note of their health effects, and ditch them in favour of safe substitutes.

Part 2 of 2

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WHAT AND WHERE THE POISONS ARE

The following chart was prepared in part with the aid of several trips to the supermarket and health food store and a number of sources [see references and resources at end of this article], but I would also encourage readers to do their own research. The chart lists categories of common poisons, their effects on human beings, in what types of products they can be found, and examples of specific [mostly US-sourced] products. Since this chart is an overview, there are several points I want to make.

It is difficult to keep track of all the new chemicals that are constantly being manufactured. The "Pesticides" section provides only *a fraction of a per cent* of the pesticides that we encounter in our daily lives. Similarly, the "Products" column furnishes only a minute sample of brand name products that contain a given additive. If a brand name product is not listed, this does *not* mean that it lacks the chemical. Rather, it reflects the constraints of space for this article and the difficulty in deciphering what is really in the products because the labels are so imprecise. For instance, the labels on many detergents (such as Mop & Glo) are so vague that I am obliged to rely on other researchers to specify the contents. Lestoil is visible in many more poison categories *not because other products are safe*, but because Lestoil is one of the very few cleansers whose ingredients are plainly listed on the label. My inclusion of some brand name products and not others is in no way intended to single out individual companies or products.

The category of poisons called "dyes" is widely used in foods as well as household detergents and cosmetics. I mention them, however, mostly in reference to non-food items. Although it is crucial to avoid all foods coloured with synthetic dyes, an in-depth discussion of food additives is beyond the scope of this article. Refer to *A Consumer's Dictionary of Food Additives* by Ruth Winter, *The Safe Shopper's Bible* by Steinman and Epstein, and *The Mirage of Safety* by Beatrice Trum Hunter for more details about dyes, medications, hormones and flavourings in food. In doing this research, I have tried to represent adequately the products found in the health food store as well as the supermarket, to repudiate the notion that health food store items are completely free from danger.

Because this chart is an overview, not every chemical listed in the first column causes every symptom in the column, "Effects on the System". However, there is a high level of overlap. The class of chemicals called "solvents" contributes to similar kinds of damage. The same is true for detergents, etc. Individual toxins in a particular group might be less urgently hazardous than others; but, in general, all chemicals that function in a similar way induce similar degenerative symptoms and pathological conditions. As you continue reading the chart, differences between individual chemicals eventually matter less and less, as do the differences between categories of poisons. *All* of them cause serious, if not lethal, damage.

Some of the most contradictory reports involve the relative dangers of cleansing agents. Winter writes that sodium laurel sulphate is merely irritating to the skin; Steinman and Epstein acknowledge that it is also dangerously irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes; and Vance goes even further, referring to Japanese studies that show DNA damage. Hunter (whose book is unfortunately out of print) informs us that the chemical can also affect the absorption of numerous food constituents, among them glucose and methionine (an amino acid)—an important consideration when you realise that the surfactant is a primary ingredient of common toothpaste, which is often swallowed. Hunter alone provides statistics on the maximum amount in parts per million (ppm) at which an

CHEMICAL NAME	FOUND IN	EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM	PRODUCTS
<p>Detergents/Surfactants <i>These create foam. Don't be fooled if the label says "Natural, from coconut". Detergent is poisonous.</i></p> <p>Sodium lauryl sulphate Sodium laureth sulphate Cocamido/Cocamide DEA Cocamido/Cocamide MEA Myristyl myristate Polysorbate (number) Modified sulphonates Cocoyl sarcosinamide Monoethanolamine** Diethanolamine (DEA)** Triethanolamine (TEA)** **Also used as solvents and preservatives. ...Any combination of, or terms similar to, the above</p>	<p>Metal polish, dishwashing liquid, laundry powder, laundry liquid detergent, spot remover.</p> <p>Shampoo, bar (hand and bath) soap, facial cleanser, bubble bath, toothpaste, shaving cream, hair dye. (US hair colouring products are "grandfathered" by a 1938 law that exempts them from federal regulation.) Any product that produces suds contains at least one detergent.</p> <p>Medicine.</p>	<p>Strips protective oils from skin, leaving it vulnerable to microbial contamination. Scalp eruptions similar to dandruff. Allergic reactions. Eye irritation including early onset of cataracts (from sodium lauryl sulphate), hair loss, liver and kidney cancer (from DEA). Interference with nutrient absorption, disruption of hormones, impeded reproductive functioning (such as decreased sperm count). DNA damage (from sodium laurel sulfate). Triethanolamine, an eye and skin irritant, can react with other disclosed or undisclosed chemicals in a product to form carcinogenic nitrosamines.</p>	<p>Easy-Off Kitchen, Lestoil Concentrated Heavy Duty, Dow Bathroom, Ecover Natural All-Purpose and Simple Green All-Purpose cleaners. Softsoap, Nature's Gate Liquid Soap, Oil of Olay Body Wash. Joy, Ivory Snow and Citra-Solv. Head & Shoulders, Clairol Herbal Essence, Tom's Baby, Nature's Gate, Tom's Natural, Weleda Rosemary and Revlon Flex shampoos. Gillette and Colgate shaving creams. Johnson's Baby Magic and NutriBiotic bubble bath. Pepsodent and Crest toothpaste. Contac Decongestant; Anacin pain relief medicine.</p>
<p>BLEACH <i>If chlorine bleach is mixed with ammonia, deadly chloramine gas fumes are produced.</i></p>	<p>Scouring powder, laundry and other detergent. Paper products such as toilet paper, paper towels and coffee filters.</p>	<p>Corrosive to skin. Lung irritation, sore throat, coughing, wheezing, runny nose. A mixture of bleach and ammonia can kill you.</p>	<p>Ajax and Comet scouring powder. Borateem Color Safe Bleach.</p>
<p>AMMONIA <i>Obtained by blowing steam through specially treated coal, ammonia is highly toxic. If mixed with chlorine bleach, deadly chloramine gas fumes are produced. That is why detergent labels warn not to mix ammonia with bleach. Variations of ammonia include:</i></p> <p>Ammonium hydroxide <i>Made by dissolving ammonia in water.</i></p> <p>Ammonium gluconate <i>Made from gluconic acid and ammonia.</i></p>	<p>Glass cleaner, detergent, disinfectant, hair dye, bathroom cleanser.</p> <p>----- Cocoa products, animal feed, skin cream, hair dye and straightener, detergent, spot remover.</p> <p>----- Emulsifying agent for cheese and salad dressings.</p>	<p>Headaches and difficulty in mental functioning. Severe eye irritation including stinging, watery eyes, vision problems, cataracts and cornea damage. Burning of mucous membranes also results in severe respiratory tract irritation including coughing and gagging, difficulty breathing, asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Chemical skin burns, sometimes with ulcerations and lesions. Hair breakage. A mixture of bleach and ammonia can kill you.</p>	<p>Windex and Sweet Life window cleaners. Scrub Free Soap Scum Remover, Lysol Deodorizing Cleaner, Dow Bathroom Cleaner.</p>
<p>Solvents <i>Solvents corrode. They dissolve solid material into liquid. Some solvents are so potent they eat through flesh as easily as they do baked-on food. Solvents are also used to remove barnacles from the bottom of boats. Because some solvents are made from petrochemicals, they also appear under "Plastics".</i></p> <p>Isopropyl alcohol Glycols: (anything that sounds like or contains) Propylene, Butylene, Ethylene, Polyethylene Propanol Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)* (*Its safety is debatable and it is often tainted.) Methanol (wood or Methyl alcohol, wood spirits) (anything) Ether or Ethyl Butane, Isobutane, Propane Acetone, (anything) Acetate Lye (Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Sesquicarbonate) Hydrochloric Acid Sodium Acid Sulphate</p>	<p>Paint, paint thinner and stripper, marking pens, adhesives, antifreeze, ink, gasoline, spot remover, furniture polish, varnish, glass cleaner, toilet bowl cleaner, oven cleaner, drain opener, disinfectant, rug shampoo, upholstery cleaner, dish detergent, "all-purpose cleaner", air freshener, laundry detergent (liquid and powder). Also used as a "carrier" in pesticides.</p> <p>Shampoo, hair conditioner, nail polish remover, facial mask and astringent, permanent wave solution, body lotion, moisturiser, bath salts, mouthwash, antiperspirant, deodorant, tooth powder, aftershave.</p> <p>Medicine tablets, medicinal creams, cough syrup.</p> <p>Butter, milk, cream, ice cream, cocoa, canned olives and peas, spices; in aerosol cans, e.g., containing whipped cream.</p>	<p>Breakdown of cells. Skin rashes, burning and numbness of skin. Burning, tingling and numbing of nerves, headaches, fainting, dizziness, nerve response depression, impaired perception, stupor, coma, permanent nerve damage. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain. Clouding of the eyes, vision problems, permanent eye damage such as blindness and, if lye or other acid is splashed in eyes, within minutes. Kidney damage. Liver damage. Leukaemia. Cancers. Irritation/damage to mucous membrane lining, coughing, shallow breathing, difficulty swallowing and other respiratory disturbances. Also heart damage, sometimes leading to attacks. Death. (An article in the March 2, 1999 issue of the <i>New York Times</i> reports on the dangers of solvents, which some teenagers are now sniffing to get "high".)</p>	<p>Fantastik, Pine-Sol. Glass Plus, Sweet Life and Windex glass cleaners. Lysol, Dow Bathroom Cleaner, Vanish, Sani-Flush, Earth Enzymes Drain Opener. Spray 'N Vac. Easy-Off and Dow oven cleaners. Pledge, Mop & Glo Polish. Clairol Herbal Essence Shampoo. Clairol Herbal Essence and Desert Essence conditioners. Johnson's Baby Magic Bubble Bath. Secret, Sure and Arm & Hammer antiperspirant-deodorants; Old Spice deodorant. Kiss My Face, Gillette and Colgate shaving creams. Kiss My Face Moisturizing, Vaseline Intensive Care and Lubriderm lotions. Pepsodent toothpaste. Ben Gay Pain Relieving Cream. Noxema Skin Cream. Anacin and Excedrin pain relief medicine; Children's Tylenol; Vicks Cough Suppressant, and Contac Decongestant.</p>

additive can be present in a compound before it is considered dangerous. Sodium laurel sulphate is presumed to be safe at 10,000 ppm. This may be why most of the other authors defend it, although the question arises: How poisonous does a chemical have to be before its danger is recognised? As for sodium laureth sulphate, which is supposed to be a milder form of sodium laurel sulphate and therefore more acceptable: Winter believes that sodium laureth sulphate is not harmful; Steinman and Epstein write that although sodium laureth sulphate is somewhat milder than sodium laurel sulphate, it is still dangerous because it contains carcinogenic compounds; while Vance reports the presence of a hazardous ether that causes dermatitis. There are many other synthetic detergents that are reported by Steinman and Epstein to be safe but which are asserted by Vance to be toxic (Hunter focuses on food additives).

Regarding the safety of chemicals, then, because their danger is almost always underreported I have chosen to present the more ominous information. Rather than deeming my choice biased, it is more realistic to remember that companies: (1) are in business to make money; (2) are constantly manufacturing new chemicals and products to increase profits; (3) are responsible for conducting their own safety tests; and (4) are trusted by our regulatory agencies to report truthfully the hazards of their own products. Given these lax regulations, are negative data likely to be reported? This question is rhetorical. If companies had nothing to hide, "watch-dog" organisations would not need to exist. Nor would they be filing lawsuits for personal injury and wrongful death.

It is important to remember that the tests themselves (even if they are conducted with the best of intentions and accurately recorded) are not designed to produce data that human beings can easily use.

"The tester," wrote Hunter, "hopes to find a level that does produce a toxic effect so that a 'safe dose' can be established at a lower level, where these effects are not observed."

With our present knowledge, this concept appears simplistic. We now recognise that many adverse effects may be inflicted which at the moment are beneath the threshold of perception and may not appear for 20, 30 or even 40 years—at which time the cause may be completely undeterminable. Hence, one of the basic principles of traditional toxicology—the myth of a "safe dose" level—needs to be discarded.¹² Moreover, it is impossible to extrapolate test results from animals to humans. Not only is animal testing cruel; if different species of mice register completely opposite responses when injected with or fed a poison, how can we know for sure how a human being will react to the same chemical? The bottom line is that our bodies were never made to ingest or transmute synthetic chemicals. It is better to err on the side of caution and avoid the chemicals entirely.

Many readers may find this chart shocking, but unfortunately it is true. Until our labelling laws are changed and regulatory agencies do their job, people will continue to get duped—and sick.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO AVOID POISONS

More than ever, citizens are demanding to have control over what is in the food they eat, the water they drink, the products they use. I have gone to town meetings to protest my local

government's plans to spray pesticides on the edge of roads, pointing out that clippers work just fine. Some people institute class-action lawsuits against major corporations for trying to conceal the toxicity of their products. And still others notice a relationship between the chemical waste dump next door and an astronomical increase in cancer—and notify the press.

The regulations that *do* exist have preposterous loopholes, and chemical companies take advantage of them. We can no longer rely on government to control big business because the government has *become* big business.

It is therefore up to each of us to take charge of our own health and well-being. Here are some suggestions on how we can restore vitality to ourselves and our environment.

1. Notice Your Reactions to Various Products

One of the most treacherous myths we must learn to overcome is, "It's all in my head". I am referring to the dizzying variety of symptoms that people can develop from exposure to poisons.

Too often, people ignore what their own bodies are telling them because they simply cannot believe that a poisonous substance would be so prominently used in the marketplace. In this case, the person is giving more credibility to an idea instilled by an outside authority than to his or her own experience and responses.

Some people find it helpful to keep a written record of the dates of their exposure to chemicals. Since they might not immediately observe a connection between exposure and later problems, the record can reveal patterns over time.

Other people recognise instantly when they respond to a toxic chemical: they sneeze when doing the laundry, break out in hives after applying a face cream, feel nauseated from inhaling a room deodoriser, or have teary eyes when they clean

the kitchen floor. *Pay attention to these reactions! They are your body's way of letting you know that something is wrong.* The more you pay attention to these reactions and refuse to block them from your awareness, the more you will learn to trust that you are not crazy for focusing on something "minor" or "trivial".

It is common for industry to negate and ridicule people's reactions to chemicals until the problem reaches epidemic proportions. But thousands of people react negatively to detergents, food additives, medications, the chemical dump site next door. People not specifically diagnosed with multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS) can still be chemically sensitive. Why wait until your symptoms turn into a full-blown, more serious illness?

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2. Study the Product Labels

Because of our vague and incomplete labelling laws, it is often impossible to tell what exactly is in a product. Some products (particularly cleansers) do carry warnings—often very scary ones—because they are so dangerous. Lysol bathroom cleaner, whose principal ingredient is highly caustic lye, reads bluntly (in part): "Danger: Corrosive – produces chemical burns." And the label on Fantastik cleaner says, after advising the consumer to notify a doctor if the product comes into contact with the eyes or skin: "Not recommended for use by persons with heart conditions or chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or obstructive lung disease."

**The bottom line is that
our bodies were never made to
ingest or transmute synthetic
chemicals.**

CHEMICAL NAME	FOUND IN	EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM	PRODUCTS
<p>Toxic Metals <i>Toxic metals don't belong in the body. If the person is deficient in minerals (which is likely, considering the depletion of our soil), the body, unable to distinguish between helpful and harmful minerals, will absorb toxic metals in lieu of life-giving minerals. Dyes often contain metals.</i></p> <p>Aluminium "something" (such as chlorohydrate) Lead Cadmium Fluoride ...and others</p>	<p>Drain opener, laundry detergent, dishwashing liquid, shoe polish, house paint, artist's oil paint and other art supplies. Antiperspirant, hair dye, moisturiser, body lotion, toothpaste, bar (hand and body) soap, sun block and sunscreen, mascara, eye shadow, rouge and other face powder, lipstick, theatrical and clown makeup.</p>	<p>Stomach cramps, nausea, constipation, vomiting. Skin rash. Weakness, joint and bone pain. Mouth sores. Cancer. Tooth discolouration. Premature ageing. Stillbirths. Immune disorders. Genetic damage. Brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease (from aluminium build-up in the system), learning disorders. Poor impulse control, leading to violence and murderous outbursts, probably caused by abnormally lowered levels of the brain neurotransmitter serotonin.</p>	<p>Secret, Sure and Arm & Hammer antiperspirant-deodorants. Noxema skin cream. Advil pain medicine. Jergens Skin Smoothing and Vaseline Intensive Care antibacterial lotions. All toothpaste containing fluoride, including but not limited to Pepsodent, Tom's and Crest toothpastes.</p>
<p>Pesticides & Fungicides <i>Most common household soaps and detergents are legally classified as pesticides because they contain pesticides. The label, however, will read "germicidal", "anti-fungal" or "anti-bacterial", rather than "contains pesticides". Not every pesticide present in an insecticide is listed on the label, and some of the harmful effects occur when the different chemicals are combined. Many pesticides are derived from petroleum. What follows is only a partial list:</i></p> <p>Acephate, Orthophenyl-phenol, Lindane, Captan, Methidathion, Benomyl, Diazinon, Fenvalerate, Linuron, Botran, Aldicarb, Cabaryl, Carbendaxim, Al-lethrin, Diphenyl, Dieldrin, Trifluralin, Methomyl, Imazilil, Parathion, Sodium Orthophenylphenate, Folpet, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Chlorothalonil, Demeton, Chlorpyrifos, Orthophenylamine, Azinphosmethyl, Thiabendazole, Benzaflor, Dicloran, Permethrin, Iprodione, Ethion, Dicofol, Endrin, Toxaphene, Ethylene Bisdithiocarbamates (EBDCs), Endosulfan, Naphthalene, Cyfluthrin, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Dimethoate, Hydroquinoline Bromide, D-limonene, Orthophenylphenate, Nitro-benzenamine, Phenothrin, Resmethrin, Tetramethrin</p>	<p><i>Obvious products:</i> Mothballs, weed killer, insect repellent, insecticide, flea and cockroach spray, rat poison, anti-fungal and anti-algal swimming pool chemicals, pet flea and tick spray, dust and bath solution.</p> <p><i>Items listed as germicidal, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, disinfectant, or killing mould and mildew, including:</i> Most bathroom, kitchen, laundry and personal care soaps such as hand and body bar soap, liquid and powder laundry detergent and dishwashing liquid; disinfectants and sanitisers such as toilet bowl cleaner; deodorant; hand and body lotion; mouthwash; anti-fungal medicine cream and foot powder; facial mask.</p> <p><i>Unidentified in:</i> Carpets, finished wood products, clothing (non-organic cotton is heavily sprayed).</p> <p><i>Produce is heavily sprayed. Among the most toxic are:</i> Strawberries, green and red bell peppers, peaches, celery, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, lettuces, cucumbers, cantaloupe, watermelon, spinach, green beans, pears, grapefruit and oranges. Produce is even sprayed after being picked. Bananas and tomatoes are picked unripe, and then artificially "ripened" with polyethylene gas just before they reach the stores.</p>	<p>Flu-like symptoms such as weakness, muscle and joint pain and fatigue. Digestive disturbances such as nausea, vomiting and stomach burns. Nervous system disorders: mood swings, emotional and mental disorientation, lack of motor coordination, slurred speech, insomnia, memory loss, dizziness, tingling, numbness, tremors, paralysis, convulsions, grand mal seizures. Cardiac irregularities. Swelling of face, eyelids, lips, mouth and throat. Excessive salivation. Liver and kidney damage. Rashes and burns of the skin. Shortness of breath, chest pains. Urinary tract damage. Birth defects (including stillbirths) and genetic mutations. Cancers of all types, including bladder; tumours of liver, lung and thyroid gland. The kind of damage and time period of onset of symptoms are unknown for most pesticides, as they are either inadequately tested or not tested at all.</p> <p>Keep in mind that chemicals often degenerate into other toxic components once they are ingested. Only one example among thousands is the fungicide Captan, whose breakdown products include a chemical similar to thalidomide, widely known to cause birth defects. Labelling laws do not cover pesticides that enter the USA on produce from other countries such as Mexico.</p>	<p><i>Although almost 100% of household detergents contain pesticides, only a very small number of products indicate specifically that they are antibacterial or fungicidal. In any case, the labels would never list "pesticides" as one of the ingredients.</i></p> <p>"Generic" mothballs. Comet Homecare Bathroom Cleaner with Disinfectant. Head & Shoulders Shampoo. Joy and Palmolive Antibacterial hand soaps, dishwashing liquid. Dial Anti-Bacterial Soap, Suave Antibacterial Hand Soap. Zest Family Deodorant Bar. Germ-X and Purell hand sanitisers. Lever 2000 Body Wash. Vaseline Intensive Care Anti-Bacterial Hand Lotion.</p> <p>The FDA has authorised that an "allowable" amount of pesticides can be present in foods, which include (but are not limited to): meats, fruits and vegetables, baked goods, liquor, candy and beverages. The pesticide so-called "residues" are present not only because of what is sprayed on crops; many ingredients classified as pesticides are also used in the processing of food.</p>

Now that you know the hazards of a product that reads simply "Do not swallow", there is no excuse for buying it. And there is certainly no excuse for purchasing products whose warnings are more explicit. *Read everything before you buy.* Refusing to purchase, store or use it may save your life and the lives of your family, friends or pets.

3. Exercise Your Legal Right to Request the MSDS

The one document that most thoroughly addresses the degree of toxicity in chemicals, and what kinds of safety measures are required when handling them, is rarely seen by consumers. In the USA, all industries that manufacture potentially dangerous substances—whether these substances are single ingredients or a mixture of ingredients such as in a bathroom cleaner—are required by the government-run Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to issue a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). This legal document addresses various aspects of a product's safety: Is it flammable? Does it emit toxic fumes? Is it a skin or eye irritant? Is it poisonous when ingested and, if so, how much is needed to kill? How must it be discarded? Is it safe to dump in the environment? Is it chemically stable; that is, does it decompose or react to heat or cold? And does it emit other toxic chemicals as a byproduct of its breakdown? Industry does not routinely volunteer this information to the general public. And most consumers don't know that this documentation exists or that they have a legal right to ask for it.

Contact the company that manufactures your soap, shampoo, cosmetic, cleaner or paint, and ask for a copy of the MSDS. Ask your local supermarket or health food store to post the data prominently. Send your local representative copies of the MSDS along with other documentation about the dangers of chemicals.

4. Use Safe Substitutes Instead of Poisons

If you are committed to your health and receptive to innovative methods, you will almost certainly want to throw out the contents of your medicine chest and replace most (if not all) of the items with herbal and homeopathic remedies, which are generally more effective and far safer than the poisons found in a drug store. In-depth information on how to replace synthetic drugs is beyond the scope of this essay; so do some research on homeopathy and herbs. Two fine books on the subject of herbs are *How To Be Your Own Herbal Pharmacist*, by Linda Rector-Page, and *The Scientific Validation of Herbal Medicine*, by Daniel B. Mowrey.

You can learn a great deal about natural remedies and alternatives to toxic substances simply by visiting a good health food store, even though you may want few of the personal care items, and probably none of the detergents, that you find there. Most of the detergents sold in health food stores are poisonous. And some of the hand lotions and cosmetics are similar to those found in mainstream drug stores, although they do have fewer additives, feel better and generally smell better than their mainstream counterparts. Those who want the convenience of ready-made, safe or relatively safe commercially made personal-care items may want to shop for products from the American company Aubrey Organics (which also manufactures cosmetics) and the international company Weleda, Inc., which also makes wonderful homeopathic

remedies (many of them available only by prescription).

It is difficult to find uncontaminated and satisfactory skin care products and cosmetics. And it is almost impossible to locate effective cleansers that are free of poisons.

The dangers of bleach are well documented. One of the best-kept secrets for bleaching and cleaning is pure hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Hydrogen peroxide is both safe and highly effective as a germicide because, chemically, H_2O_2 breaks down into water (H_2O) and oxygen (O_2)—which is known for killing most kinds of bacteria, viruses and fungi. Food grade hydrogen peroxide is used medicinally, for agriculture and livestock, and in the food and electronics industries. I want to emphasise that *the only acceptable hydrogen peroxide is food grade*. Non-food-grade H_2O_2 , the kind found in drug stores and supermarkets, is unnecessarily riddled with dangerous stabilisers and other additives.

The dilution of the hydrogen peroxide is also of paramount importance. Drug store H_2O_2 is sufficiently weak at 3% strength, though, as I already mentioned, it is not safe because of the additives. Six per cent hydrogen peroxide, the major component of Clorox 2, is caustic to the skin (and contains additives). Food grade H_2O_2 is usually sold to individuals at 6% strength, to which one adds equal amounts of water to create a safe 3% solution. Food grade H_2O_2 concentration of 35% or 50% burns your skin, blinds you if it gets splashed in your eyes, and can kill you if you ingest it. Nevertheless, food grade hydrogen peroxide, *if handled correctly at the proper dilution*, is not only safe but beneficial.

There is an important difference between the caustic effects of H_2O_2 and the caustic effects of poisons like neurotoxins or petrochemicals. Even when added to water or another benign substance, neurotoxins and petrochemicals are inherently lethal. Their molecules may be more spread out, but this does not diminish their essentially toxic nature: at a weak dilution, they still maim and kill. Food grade hydrogen peroxide, on the other hand, changes its inherent character at

weaker dilutions, as when it is dispersed in water. (A source for food grade H_2O_2 is *Family Health News*, 9845 NE 2nd Avenue, Miami Shores, FL 33138, USA, tel +1 303 759 8710 or 1-800 284 6263, toll-free in USA.)

For general cleaning, the only commercial preparation I know of that is genuinely safe and really cleans well (it even removes gasoline, oil, ink and blood from clothing) is Planet Solutions Multi-Purpose. The Material Safety Data Sheet from the company is impressive: the solution is stable at all temperatures, is not flammable, does not irritate skin or eyes, does not emit toxic fumes and does not break down into or react with other chemicals. The "First Aid Measures" section of the MSDS states that there is no known level of toxicity, whether the fluid contacts the eyes or skin, is inhaled or ingested. Because the product is not classified as a detergent and is truly safe, there are no warnings on the label.

Planet Solutions is made from amino acids, minerals, enzymes and botanicals derived from edible, leafy green and seed-bearing plants, and it contains absolutely no detergents, solvents, pesticides, fragrances, dyes, plastics or any other additives. The fluid cuts grease electrically rather than chemically: the molecules, imbued with a negative-negative ion charge, wrap around the molecules of oil and dirt rather than interact chemically.

**It is difficult to find
uncontaminated and satisfactory
skin care products and cosmetics.
And it is almost impossible
to locate effective cleansers
that are free of poisons.**

CHEMICAL NAME	FOUND IN	EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM	PRODUCTS
Plastics/Petroleum <i>Many alcohols are derived from petroleum.</i> Mineral Oil Petroleum Jelly Petrolatum and Paraffin Microcrystalline wax PVP/VA Copolymer Propylene Glycol Dipropylene Glycol Butylene Glycol Polyethylene Glycol Acrylic polymers Toluene and Xylene Phenol Petroleum hydrocarbon resin Butane ...anything that contains Ethyl, Methyl, Propyl, Butyl, Octyl-ene, -eth	Floor and furniture polish, antifreeze, air freshener. Lip balm, eye products, nail polish, nail polish remover, hair spray, hand and body lotion, moisturiser, foundation, makeup. Medicine. Chewing gum base, ice cream, beverages, baked goods, meat products. Plastics are also routinely used to coat fruits and vegetables, including organic produce (although beeswax is sometimes used on organics).	Coats skin with a layer of plastic (literally), inhibiting its ability to breathe, to eliminate waste materials, to moisturise itself and to generate new healthy cells. Common reactions are blackheads, pimples, dry skin, photosensitivity (hypersensitivity to the sun), premature ageing of the skin. Cardiac disorders. Allergic reactions. Malnutrition. Immune system disorders. Central nervous system depression. Liver and kidney damage. Asphyxiation. Narcotic effects.	Mop & Glo, Pledge Polish. Lestoil Concentrated Heavy Duty Cleaner. Le Natural Stick French Green Clay Deodorant; Secret Antiperspirant. Gillette Shaving Cream. Ponds Cold Cream; Jergens Skin Smoothing, Vaseline Intensive Care Anti-Bacterial and Lubriderm Moisturizing Lotion. Vaseline Petroleum Jelly. Children's Tylenol; Excedrin and Anacin pain relief medicine; Vicks Cough Suppressant.
Synthetic Fragrances <i>Synthetic fragrances may contain as many as 200 ingredients, which instead of being listed separately can simply be described as "Fragrance". The main component of fragrance is poisonous solvent (which can also be burned as fuel). Air freshener desensitises the nose by covering nasal passages with a film of oil, masking one odour with another or numbing the olfactory nerves.</i>	Dishwashing detergent, window and glass cleaner, antifreeze, air freshener, furniture and shoe polish. Shampoo, bar (hand and body) soap, moisturiser, hand lotion, toothpaste, perfumes, shaving and face cream, bubble bath and bath salts, disposable wipes, sanitary napkins, antiperspirant, deodorant, talcum powder, feminine hygiene spray, tissues, toilet paper, tampons.	Skin rashes, blisters, changes in colouration of the skin. Digestive disturbances, including vomiting and diarrhoea. Muscular aches and pains, including shoulder pain. Coughing, irritation of mucous membranes. Allergies, including sneezing. Sluggishness, fatigue. Headaches, mood swings and irritability, dizziness and vertigo, confusion, coma. Narcotic effects.	Pledge furniture polish. Sweet Life Window Cleaner. Easy-Off Oven Cleaner. Softsoap, Joy, Zest Family Deodorant Bar, Oil of Olay Body Wash. Clairol Herbal Essence, Revlon Flex, Head & Shoulders and Johnson's Baby Shampoo. Johnson's Baby Magic Bubble Bath. Clairol Herbal Essence Conditioner. Ponds Cold Cream, Noxema Skin Cream; Jergens Skin Smoothing, Lubriderm Moisturizing, and Vaseline Intensive Care Anti-Bacterial Lotion. Colgate and Kiss My Face shaving creams. Old Spice Deodorant. Arm & Hammer, Secret and Sure antiperspirant-deodorants. Carefree Longs and Kotex Lightdays sanitary napkins. Playtex Deodorant Tampons. Vicks Cough Suppressant.
Synthetic Flavours <i>Synthetic fragrances are chemically related to flavours (like those found in toothpaste), and are usually manufactured from alcohol solvents. So-called "natural" flavors are not natural, unadulterated or whole.</i>	Medicine. Ice cream and other dairy products, ices, candy, baked goods, tea, coffee, spices, syrups, chewing gum, soft drinks, pudding, gelatin, liquor, condiments. Ethyl acetate is used as a nail polish solvent and as a flavouring for candy, baked goods, liquor, ice cream, chewing gum.		
Preservatives <i>Classified as anti-microbial agents, some preservatives are also used as flavourings.</i> Formaldehyde (<i>embalming fluid used for corpses</i>), (anything) aldehyde Parabens: Propyl, Butyl, Ethyl, Benzyl, Heptyl, Methyl and (anything) Hydroxybenzoate Benzoic Acid Sodium Benzoate Ethylenediamine Tetra-acetic Acid (EDTA) Tetrasodium EDTA Calcium Disodium EDTA BHT (Butylated Hydroxytoluene) BHA (Butylated Hydroxyanisole) 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol* Imidazolidinyl urea* Diazolidinyl urea* DMDM Hydantoin* Quaternium-15* (*These chemicals either release or degrade into deadly formaldehyde.)	Paint, paint thinner, paint stripper, spot remover, furniture polish, lacquer, varnish, glass cleaner, toilet bowl cleaner, oven cleaner, drain opener, disinfectant, rug shampoo, upholstery cleaner, dishwashing liquid, air freshener, "all-purpose cleaner", laundry detergent. Bar (hand and body) soap, shaving cream, shampoo, nail polish remover, facial mask and astringent, cold cream, permanent wave solution, aftershave lotion, bubble bath, moisturiser, eyeliner, antiperspirant, deodorant, mouthwash. Medicine tablets, cough syrup. Baked, canned and packaged goods, sweets, fish, meats, condiments, dairy preparations, soda. Most supermarket foods contain preservatives.	Headaches. Skin rashes, inflammation, ulcers and burns. Eye irritation and damage. Irritation of lungs and mucous membranes, asthma. Flu-like symptoms such as sore throat, coughing and sneezing. Various cancers (especially from formaldehyde, a proven carcinogen). Allergies. Digestive disturbances. Blurry vision, inability to concentrate. Moodiness, mental confusion, emotional outbursts, hyperactivity. Blood in urine. Kidney damage. Muscle weakness, muscle cramps, joint pains, lack of motor coordination. Tumours. Chromosome aberrations and reproductive disorders.	Gillette and Kiss My Face shaving creams. Clairol Herbal Essence, Johnson's Baby, Nature's Gate, Tom's Natural, and Revlon Flex Shampoo. Desert Essence Conditioner. Sure Antiperspirant-Deodorant. Johnson's Baby Magic and NutriBiotic bubble baths. Softsoap and Nature's Gate liquid soap; Oil of Olay Body Wash. Ecover Natural All-Purpose Cleaner. Jergens Skin Smoothing, Lubriderm Moisturizing, Kiss My Face Moisturizer, Nature's Gate Moisturizing and Vaseline Intensive Care Anti-Bacterial Lotion. Listerine and Scope mouthwashes. Children's Tylenol; Excedrin and Advil pain relief medicines. Mylanta Antacid; Contac Decongestant; Vicks Cough Suppressant.

CHEMICAL NAME	FOUND IN	EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM	PRODUCTS
Dyes <i>Most dyes are synthesised from coal tar. Many contain aluminium and other toxic metals to give a shine to makeup.</i> Azo colour/dyes/compounds D & C Blue (number)* D & C Brown (number)* D & C Green (number)* D & C Orange (number)* D & C Yellow (number)* D & C Violet (number) D & C Red (number)* ** (*Some also contain Aluminum Lake) (*Some also contain Barium, Zirconium and Strontium Lake)	Detergents and cleaners for kitchen, bathroom, laundry, dishes, furniture, home. Shampoo, bar (hand and body) soap, mouthwash, bubble bath and bath salts, moisturiser, facial powder, rouge, mascara, eyeliner, hair dye, most cosmetics. Medicines. Candy, pudding, bakery products, chips, carbonated beverages, pet food, packaged cereal, canned meat, condiments, soup, pasta, caviar, fresh fruits and vegetables.	Allergic reactions, including hives. Eye irritation and permanent blindness. Leukaemia (4% of all cases due to hair dye). Hodgkin's disease. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (20% of all cases due to hair dye). Multiple tumours, including in kidneys and adrenal glands. Cancer of the thyroid, bladder and intestinal tract. Behavioural problems and emotional volatility; Attention Deficit Disorder (especially in children). Interference of brain-nerve transmission. Chromosome damage. Reproductive mutations.	Windex Glass and Sweet Life window cleaners. Head & Shoulders, Clairol Herbal Essence, Revlon Flex and Johnson's Baby shampoos. Clairol Herbal Essence Conditioner. Johnson's Baby Magic Bubble Bath. Zest Family Deodorant Bar. Joy Detergent. Old Spice Deodorant. Pepsodent and Crest toothpastes. Listerine and Scope mouthwashes. Children's Tylenol; Excedrin pain relief medicine; Sominex sleeping pills; Contac Decongestant; Vicks Cough Suppressant. Trix and Froot Loops cereal.

Thus the solution is suitable even for bathing pets and for personal hygiene (I also use it for skin rashes). (To obtain samples of Planet Solutions at cost, telephone +1 719 689 5842, or 1-800 301 991, toll-free USA, or 888-480-9949, 24-hr hotline, toll-free USA; or e-mail stopthepoison@wsebtv.net.)

5. Educate Your Family, Friends and Neighbours

Begin with the people you know who would be most open to hearing this information. Do *not* approach them with, "Do you know you're doing everything wrong?", as this will only make them feel ashamed, worthless and defensive. Instead, begin by describing how much better you feel when you don't use poisons, and ask if they have noticed anything similar regarding themselves. Make sure to provide them with alternatives to what they are using while you explain how they are poisoning themselves.

A Final Word: You Can't Afford to be Apathetic

Our lives have been irreversibly touched by the conveniences of soon-to-be 21st-century technology, but we are sicker than we have ever been. Our air, water, soil, vegetation and animals are also sick. The Earth can regenerate itself, given thousands of years, but people don't have that lifespan. Nor do we possess the comparable ability to adapt to unfavourable conditions.

Those who appear to be safe from immune system malfunction simply have a higher threshold of tolerance for chemical poisoning; it is only a matter of time before our poisonous environment makes presumably healthy people as ill as their more sensitive sisters and brothers.

Don't be afraid to make waves and rock the boat, whether it's educating your family and friends, lobbying your elected officials to implement honest labelling laws, or confronting industry executives. People have become anaesthetised to the dangers around them. When we live with something every day, because it's so commonplace we think that it is normal and thus healthy, correct and proper. But the ordinariness of a situation doesn't make it legitimate or safe. It simply means that we have forgotten how to think and feel for ourselves.

Protect yourself and your loved ones. Your home no longer has to be a toxic waste dump site.

Editor's Note: Due to space constraints, we are unable to reprint the full text of the author's article, including an 18-page chart listing safe substitutes. The complete 50-page, spiral-bound document, titled "The Politics of Poison", is available from the author for USD\$15.00 (inc. p&h in USA; elsewhere, contact author re p&h costs).

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About the Author:

Nina Silver, PhD, is an holistic health educator, Reichian psychotherapist and social-change agent. Her non-fiction, fiction and poetry in the fields of psychology, health, feminism, natural science and metaphysics have been internationally published.

UP AGAINST THE BEAST HIGH-LEVEL DRUG RUNNING

A number of whistleblowers are suing the CIA and other US Government officials to expose their complicity in drug-trafficking operations and cover-ups.

Part 2 of 2

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IV. CIA/DoJ COLLUSION IN DRUG TRAFFICKING/COVER-UP Class Action Lawsuit Alleges Federal Statute Violations

Despite documented evidence by government whistleblowers, the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Department of Justice (DoJ) have never been held accountable for their collusion in and/or acquiescence to drug trafficking. On March 15, 1999, however, class action lawsuits were filed by attorneys Katya Komisaruk, William M. Simpich and Kenneth Frucht on behalf of Rosemary Lyons and Olivia Woods in northern California and Donna J. Warren and Berlina M. Doss in southern California (Case No. 99-02603).

The suit names the Central Intelligence Agency, the United States Department of Justice, Estate of William Casey, Robert Gates, John Deutch, George Tenet, Estate of William French Smith, Edwin Meese, Richard Thornburgh, Janet Reno and others as Defendants, alleging that these US Government agencies and employees were responsible for the 1980s crack cocaine epidemic and the resulting social and economic devastation of inner city communities.

According to the Statement of Facts: "On March 16, 1998, CIA Inspector-General Frederick Hitz appeared before the House Intelligence Committee to report on his investigation of the CIA, the Contras and crack cocaine. Hitz testified that, beginning in 1982, the CIA entered into an undisclosed agreement with the Department of Justice, allowing CIA officers to refrain from reporting drug trafficking by its 'agents, assets and non-staff employees'. Hitz admitted that 'there are instances where the CIA did not, in an expeditious or consistent fashion, cut off relationships with individuals supporting the Contra program, who were alleged to have engaged in drug trafficking activity, or take action to resolve the allegation'.

"When asked by Congressman Norman Dicks of Washington, 'Did any of these allegations involve trafficking in the United States?', Hitz's answer was 'Yes'. Hitz acknowledged that the CIA knew of drug trafficking allegations 'regarding dozens of individuals and a number of companies connected in some fashion to the Contra program or the Contra movement'.

"Hitz recounts in Volume II of the Inspector-General's Report dated 10/9/98 that through the secret agreement, the CIA and DoJ attempted to exempt the CIA from reporting about the drug trafficking of persons employed by, assigned to, or acting for an agency within the intelligence community."

Since the CIA itself admitted to having knowledge of its own "assets" being involved in illegal activities, the argument seems to be indisputable.

"Plaintiff claims that the CIA/DoJ agreement violated a federal statute, 28 USC §535, the lawsuit alleges, "which imposes a duty on every department and agency in the Executive Branch to report promptly to the Attorney General any information, allegations or complaints relating to possible violations of [criminal law] by officers and employees of the government."

In other words, if federal agency employees are aware of violations, these must also be reported. There is another category of criminal code violation called "misprision of felony", which refers to the offence of concealing knowledge of a felony by one who has not participated in it. CIA officials could be charged with this as well.

"The private CIA/DoJ agreement attempted to get around this federal law by redefining the term 'employee' to mean only full-time career officials—as opposed to persons 'employed by, assigned to, or acting for an agency within the intelligence community'. In

addition, the secret agreement violated Executive Order 12333 issued in 1981, which required the reporting of drug crimes."

The suit also states that the 1989 Kerry Report ("Drugs, Law Enforcement and Foreign Policy") made specific findings that "drug trafficking had pervaded the entire Contra war effort, that 'one or another agency of the US Government had information regarding the involvement either while it was occurring or immediately after' and that 'senior policy makers were not immune to the idea that drug money was a perfect solution to the Contras' funding problems'".

A Little History, Please

"In the opening phase of the crack cocaine epidemic, between 1982 and 1986, CIA officers and other intelligence agencies received reports regarding Bay Area cocaine importers Norman Meneses and Danilo Blandon," the class action lawsuit alleges.

"Both of these men were among the primary importers in the United States and dominated the market on the West Coast. Because of the secret CIA/DoJ agreement which purported to exempt the CIA from having to report drug crimes, cocaine suppliers connected with the Contras or other US covert operations were able to import their 'unregulated product' under the cloak of national security.

"Meneses and Blandon funneled vast quantities of cocaine, at a price far lower than other suppliers, to 'Freeway Rick' Ross, who proceeded to flood south-central Los Angeles with a new, low-cost product dubbed 'crack'. By 1984, Ross was selling 150 kilograms of cocaine every week, enough to put 3,000,000 doses of crack on LA's streets every seven days.

"The crack cocaine epidemic enveloped Los Angeles between 1982 and 1986. Government documents show that the CIA and DoJ knew or should have known of the massive importations by Meneses, Blandon and other cocaine supplying operations," the lawsuit continues.

"Common sense and a review of the news coverage for that period indicate that these agencies knew or should have known that their ongoing policy of deliberate silence allowed the crack epidemic to rage unchecked. The CIA turned its back while shipment after shipment of this new, intensely addictive form of cocaine was delivered to one of Ross's five cookhouses and then put up for sale throughout south-central Los Angeles and Compton. The result was the death of men, women and children, the collapse of businesses and the destruction of whole neighborhoods.

"Once the initial southern California market was glutted, crack moved north. Mid-level dealers diverted the flow to other African-American communities in California, such as East Palo Alto, San Francisco, Oakland and Richmond. The consequences to these communi-

ties, in terms of loss of life, family structure and economic power, continue to this day."

The lawsuit categorised two classes of plaintiffs: (a) inner city residents of northern and southern California (Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo counties), "largely African-American, who experienced particular economic, physical and/or emotional injuries arising from the neighborhoods hardest hit by the crack cocaine epidemic, such as addictions to crack, death or absence of loved ones due to drug-related crimes, reduction of

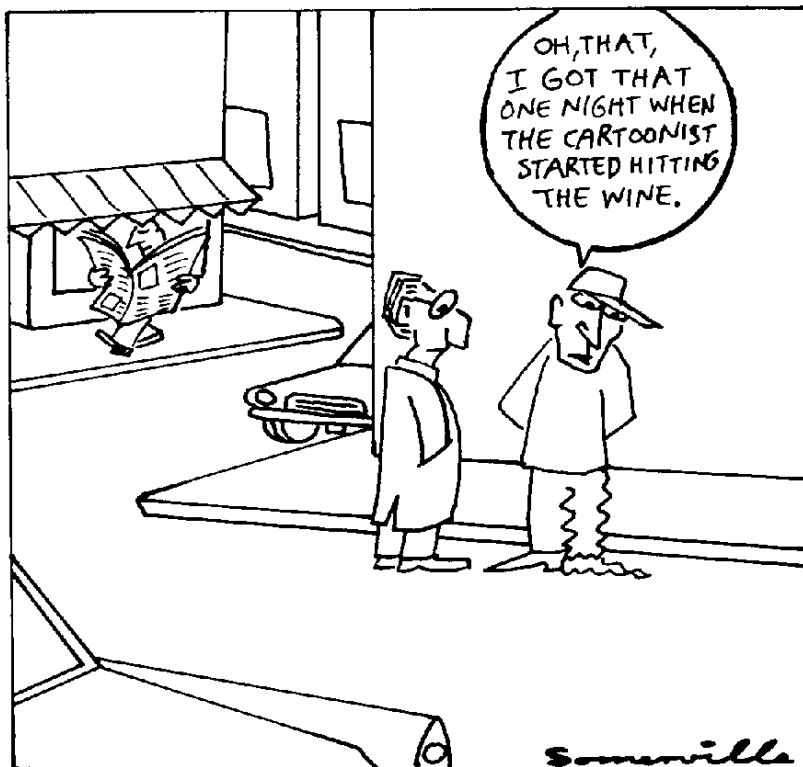
income and increase in the number of dependents", and (b) "residents of the metropolitan areas of the counties listed above who experienced injuries suffered by the community as a whole, such as lack of safety, overburdened social services, loss of local businesses and damage to the tax base".

CIA/DoJ Liable for Crack Epidemic

According to the lawsuit's Theory of Causation, "the signatories of the CIA/DoJ secret agreement—Attorney General William French Smith and CIA Director William Casey—and their successors, agencies and agents are legally liable for the pipeline of crack cocaine which inundated California urban centers from 1982 to 1986, and for the after-effects which continue to the present day".

"Smith, Casey, their successors and their agents knew or should have known that failing to report drug crimes would interfere with law enforcement agencies' efforts to halt the importations of cocaine," the lawsuit continues, "and that this would ultimately result in a 'crack epidemic' involving addiction, death, increased crime, higher taxes, exhaustion of social services and destruction of businesses. The outcome followed the well-known pattern of opium in China and heroin in the United States which similarly devastated low-income urban communities."

"The CIA turned its back while shipment after shipment of this new, intensely addictive form of cocaine [crack] was delivered... and then put up for sale throughout south-central Los Angeles and Compton."



"The proof of the harm which ensued is based on official statistical evidence from city and county budgets, public health departments, hospitals, police departments, courts and jails. In addition, individual plaintiffs and witnesses will testify concerning the injuries they sustained due to the crack epidemic."

This class action suit against the CIA demands a jury trial and no specific dollar amount for damages, but certainly "money to rebuild the community and to fund drug treatment".

"To a large degree, we tried to take it [the lawsuit] verbatim from government docs," said one of the lead attorneys, Bill Simpich of Oakland, California, in a recent telephone interview.

"We're trying to use this case as a floor," he continued, "so we can start with this very stark premise: the CIA had a written agreement with the DoJ, starting in 1982, that they did not have to report drug trafficking. The critical issue here is the admission that they had a written policy not to report, and then 'let the chips fall where they may'. They can offer any explanation they want—and none of them are good."

V. UNITED STATES MILITARY/CIA DRUG TRAFFICKING: Green Berets, Drug-Running Gofers

According to the Tyree lawsuit [see Part 1], Colonel Carone told Tyree: "I've worked with Green Berets (Special Forces) all over the world... Most of the guys trained Contras, in violation of the Boland Amendment, at Special Forces 'A Camps' built on the border of Nicaragua and Honduras during the big buildup in the early 1980s. Hell, I saw the camps myself. A lot of the Green Berets from 7th SFG (A) were involved in the cocaine shipments that were brought into the 'A Camps' from Panama. These 'A Camps' were isolated. They were cut right out of the jungle in many cases, with good runways.

"A lot of the Green Berets in Thailand, for example, helped with the drug flow," Carone continued. "These Green Berets knew that the deal was simple. Without drug profits, there were no Contras to train, as there was no equipment to train them with, as Congress cut off the funding.

"Without real-world situations, every one of those Green Berets knew that they would be sitting somewhere, going through some boring routine with training. Many of them were either involved with drug shipments out of Latin America into the United States or simply looked the other way. And you know, the Green Berets out in the middle of nowhere won't tell on each other, as they have to depend on their team mates to survive."

George Bush, CIA and the JFK Hit

In another revelation which informs recent American history, CIA operative Al Carone said that "George Bush was CIA prior to the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963" and that "the Governor of Arkansas that looked the other way at Mena [CIA's cocaine trans-shipping station], Bill Clinton, was CIA back in the

late '60s". CIA agent Cord Meyer has often been named as Bill Clinton's handler, while the late Pamela Harriman has been cited as the "power behind the throne".

Carone also told Tyree that he "had taken money to a female named Ruth Paine in late 1956 on orders from William Casey [an OSS-CIA operative who was CIA Director from 1981 to 1987]".

According to the Tyree lawsuit, "Carone said that Paine was approached by the CIA to find and recruit an individual that was expendable, with communist ties and some type of anti-American background...

"Carone said that when Ruth Paine found the individual, she notified her CIA contact, identified as George de Mohrenschildt, who in turn contacted his CIA supervisor, identified as George Bush. Carone said that George Bush was the same George Bush that was CIA Director. Carone said the individual located by Ruth Paine was identified as a Mr Lee Harvey Oswald.

"FBI records/reports within 14 days after the assassination of President Kennedy will reflect that Mr George Bush met with J. Edgar Hoover, as Bush was trying to ascertain what the FBI might have stumbled onto by mistake in regards to the Ruth Paine-Oswald connection."

CIA's Global Money Laundry: Stephens, Riady & BCCI

In his sworn testimony, Al Carone told Bill Tyree that he "was a paymaster for both US military intelligence personnel and CIA personnel when Tyree knew and worked with him".

"He [Carone] also worked as a representative of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) which he stated was a bank founded by the US intelligence community in part to finance covert (black) operations worldwide without the approval of the US Congress. He was authorised to withdraw funds from First American Bankshares (aka BCCI) account #2843900, which he stated was a black operation fund unknown to the US Congress at the time."

Moreover, Carone said that he was "the middleman between certain CIA factions and certain Mafia families that operated illegal enterprises in New York City".

"Carone told the Plaintiff [Tyree] that the CIA used BCCI, BNL, BCP and Inter-maritime Bank to launder money for black operations worldwide and for the Mafia in New York City."

According to Tyree's lawsuit: "Colonel Carone said the military drug trafficking Operation *Watchtower* fitted in the picture in the following fashion. Between 1971-72, BCCI was conceived and born primarily as a bank for the US intelligence community to go around Congress in funding so-called 'black operations'..."

"In December 1975, February-March 1976, Operation *Watchtower* took place that brought over 100 military-style cargo plane loads of cocaine out of Colombia into Albrook Air Station in Panama.

CIA operative Al Carone said that "George Bush was CIA prior to the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963" and that "the Governor of Arkansas that looked the other way at Mena, Bill Clinton, was CIA back in the late '60s".

CIA agent Cord Meyer has often been named as Bill Clinton's handler, while the late Pamela Harriman has been cited as the "power behind the throne".

"In 1976, Arkansas businessman Jackson Stephens and Indonesian businessman Mochtar Riady formed Stephens Financial Ltd in Hong Kong, which led to a meeting of Stephens and Riady with members of the BCCI.

"In 1977, Jackson Stephens invited BCCI into America and helped BCCI bring about the purchase of First American Bankshares, operated by Clark Clifford and Robert Altman."

How do these facts connect? Jack Stephens has been a financial backer of both the George Bush campaign and the Bill Clinton campaign for US President. The long and winding road of corruption also led Stephens to purchase Alltel, whose subsidiary, Systematics, used a version of the oft-purloined PROMIS software.

According to Tyree's lawsuit: "Jackson Stephens and Mochtar Riady were in business together and paid off politicians from Arkansas to look the other way and ignore the CIA cocaine operation at Mena, Arkansas. The Lippo Group, i.e., Mochtar Riady, had been involved with Bill Clinton since Clinton was Governor in Arkansas.

"Stephens, Riady and the CIA are in bed together,' said Carone. 'They own a lot of people. They have a lot of money. They get things done. I answer to Stephens indirectly. I answer to his money is who I answer to, and so does everyone else at the CIA that wants to get things done where Stephens has influence.'"

Just as Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh effectively covered up the "high crimes and misdemeanors" of George Bush in the so-called "Iran-Contra Report", so did Kenneth Starr continue the cover-up of CIA drug trafficking with the Clinton/Lewinsky sexcapades and the Clinton impeachment.

FBI Agent Richard Taus Framed

When Long Island, New York-based FBI Special Agent Richard M. Taus, a decorated Vietnam veteran, got too close to CIA drug running, he was framed. Imprisoned at the ironically named Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, New York, Taus is currently seeking an attorney to appeal his sentence.

How does it all tie in? Carone told Tyree that "you need to find out and uncover the business that involved Ollie North and George Bush, called 'The Enterprise', as everything went through there".

According to Tyree's lawsuit: "Vincent Foster, a good friend of Governor Bill Clinton, often shuttled vast sums of money around the world that related completely to 'The Enterprise' formed by Ollie North and George Bush."

The Enterprise was also called "K-Team". Taus says that since his trial he has tried to "obtain records and files from the FBI" concerning himself, especially about his investigation into K-Team's involvement in the Iran-Contra arms initiative.

"Finally in 1995, the Bureau acknowledged possessing 2,400 pages that mentioned the Irangate affair and my name," Taus says, "but I have never received them or any records on me—records that were used by the prosecution in my case, against me, yet never shared with the defense."

According to Taus: "It was my initial investigation into the organized crime case which evolved into the Pizza Connection case that identified CIA involvement. And CIA's ugly head reared itself in many other FBI probes.

"I was convicted in January 1991, after a most unfair and outrageous county trial," writes Taus. "A CPL 330 motion was filed, based upon a juror's undisclosed blood relationship to the District Attorney in Nassau, New York, and interview of jurors during the trial by investigating police officers as well as improper instructions to the jury by court officers, etc. The trial record shows judicial prejudice, prosecutorial misconduct, fraud, duress, misrepresentation, Rosario and Brady violations as well as numerous violations of my constitutional rights.

"I am seeking an aggressive and dynamic appellate attorney to handle my direct appeal in the 2nd Appellate Division, Brooklyn, New York," writes Taus, adding: "...both my military and FBI records are impeccable. Given my former law enforcement background, I have done the legal research. There are only limited funds available for the appeal." (Write to: Richard Taus, 91A1040, LH, Clinton C.F., POB 2001, Dannemora, NY 12929, USA.)

CIA Coke: The Real Thing

The Big Media Cartel continues the cover-up of the CIA's criminal activities, despite documented and cross-corroborated evidence detailed in books by whistleblowers Rodney Stich (*Defrauding America*), Michael Levine (*The Great White Lie*), Gary Webb (*Dark Alliance*), Celerino Castillo (*Powderburns*) and others.

In a book called *Compromised: Clinton, Bush and the CIA* (SPI Books, 1994), authors Terry Reed (a former CIA operative) and John Cummings corroborate the Carone story in Tyree's lawsuit—a dirty and tangled web of drug- and gun-smuggling and money laundering in Arkansas during the late 1980s.

"The meeting had been called at Fort Robinson, an army facility outside Little Rock, to get some problems ironed out," write Reed and Cummings

(p. 234). "In addition to the governor [Bill Clinton] and his aide, the guest list included Max Gomez [Felix Rodriguez], John Cathey [Oliver North], resident CIA agent Akihide Sawahata, Agency subcontractor Terry Reed, and the man in charge, the one who would call the shots. He called himself Robert Johnson [he was CIA agent William Barr, later appointed US Attorney General by George Bush]. A lot of loose ends were to be tied up...

"Our deal was for you to have 10% of the profits, not 10% of the gross,' Johnson sternly admonished Clinton. "This has turned into a feeding frenzy for your good ole boy sharks. We know what's been going on. Our people are professionals. They're not stupid. They didn't fall off the turnip truck yesterday, as you guys say. This ADFA [Arkansas Development Finance Authority] of yours is double-dipping. Our deal with you was to launder our money. You get 10% after costs and after post-tax profits. No one agreed for you to start loaning our money out to your friends through your ADFA so that they could buy machinery to build

When Long Island, New York-based FBI Special Agent Richard M. Taus, a decorated Vietnam veteran, got too close to CIA drug running, he was framed.

Imprisoned at the ironically named Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, New York, Taus is currently seeking an attorney to appeal his sentence.

our guns. That wasn't the deal... That's why we're pulling the operation out of Arkansas. It's become a liability for us. We don't need "live" liabilities."

The long list of Clinton/Bush-related casualties is proof that "live" liabilities are definitely not on the CIA balance sheet.

Army Colonel Al Carone himself died on January 7, 1990, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. His medical records state chemical toxicity of unknown etiology.

Was it CIA cancer? Or is it...CIA, the cancer?

VI. DEAD SPOOKS DON'T LIE: Former DCI William Casey's Affidavit

In the ongoing cover-up of the Bill Tyree frame, Ray Kohlman, Tyree's attorney, received a document titled "Declaration of William Casey". In Kohlman's own affidavit, dated August 27, 1999, he states that "most the the contents of this affidavit can be proven" and that he "will testify to the contents of this affidavit in court".

Kohlman then filed the document in US District Court for the District of Columbia on November 8, 1999, as Civil Action No. 99cv2709, William M Tyree, Plaintiff v. Department of the US Army, Defendant. Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly entered a Sealing Order for the Casey document, marked "Top Secret". In a letter to this author, Tyree pointedly asks, "Why seal it—if it isn't authentic?"

Please note the heavy irony and the specious reasoning of this dead member of the so-called Greatest Generation, whose defence of his own criminality contains powerful insights into the aberrant psychology of the Ruling Class.

The "end justifies the means" philosophy of the late, former CIA Director William Casey also belies his Jesuitical training and programming.

The following affidavit—Casey's rationalisation of his heinous behaviour and his cocaine trafficking, which he frames as a noble battle against the enemies of Western Civilisation—should be required reading for every student of 20th century history, and every student of psychopathology. Casey's *apologia pro vita sua* is the classic defence of a world-class criminal.

Declaration:

I, William J. Casey, declare: I have found that freedom is a priceless commodity that demands constant vigilance to guaranteed [sic] its longevity.

I was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in London, England, during World War II. During that time I befriended a young German soldier named Gunther [Russbacher, who later became one of the key covert operatives of the CIA-US secret criminal government]. I used Gunther and several other anti-Nazi German prisoners of war in OSS operations within Nazi Germany.

I knew this violated Geneva (War) Convention. I did not care. The Geneva Convention was but a set of rules governing man's atrocities committed in the name of political ideology. To wage war with rules is to prolong human suffering. Open warfare is the last resort of a civilized nation and must be used sparingly. Wars must be fought savagely utilizing all

tools and tricks at hand. Gunther was a tool. Ignoring the Geneva Convention was the trick.

After I became Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) on January 28, 1981, I was approached and briefed by William Colby, former DCI. My history with Bill Colby is known. Colby notified me off the record of two operations he was still running in Latin America. Both operations were without the knowledge and consent of the United States Congress, President Ronald Reagan or even the United States intelligence apparatus. Colby identified the operations as "A-6" (RED MIST) and "A-7" (PROJECT SANDMAN). A-7 entailed smaller operations.

Retired US Army Colonel William Wilson, a former Military Intelligence (MI) officer who worked with the Office of the US Army Inspector General (IG)—and who, like the late US Army criminal investigator William McCoy, also died under mysterious circumstances (in November 1996)—completed an exhaustive investigation of the Bill Tyree case, verifying the facts in the Cutolo document.

According to Wilson's affidavit, he writes that "...in the affidavit of June 6, 1996, at paragraph fifty five, I stated Mr Tyree had been decorated in relation to the classified operations he participated in. Following the participation of Mr Tyree in the WATCHTOWER operation, he was called upon to serve his country in a variety of classified operations in Latin America, Africa and Pakistan. Our investigation found that these subsequent operations came under the general project referred to as SANDMAN. SANDMAN was a project of the United States Central

Intelligence Agency (CIA). SANDMAN also involved soldiers of the United States military. The information about SANDMAN is limited. SANDMAN exclusively dealt with the so-called 'wet operations' (i.e., assassinations) and Mr Tyree was involved in several assassinations that were verified by Special Forces soldiers we interviewed. This resulted in Mr Tyree receiving a variety of decorations which the US Army refuses to admit were ever awarded to Mr Tyree."

Wilson also stated: "...ironically, during conversations I had with Mr Colby, I learned that he had personally requested and attained a waiver be given to soldiers involved in WATCHTOWER and SANDMAN. One of those soldiers was Mr Tyree. The waiver allowed Mr Tyree to receive the decorations and Combat Infantry Badge (CIB) that Mr Tyree was recommended for. The same decorations and CIB that had to be sterilized from the records of Mr Tyree. From my involvement in the CIA Program MK-ULTRA (Manufacturing Killers Utilizing Lethal Tradecraft Requiring Assassination), I was aware that waivers could be given in regards to meritorious action during the course of intelligence-related operations." (Page 4 of Wilson affidavit)

The Casey affidavit continues:

I was told that A-6 identified individuals and the build-up of the communist threat in Latin America. Some intelligence collected in A-6 was used in TASK FORCE-157.

I was told that A-7 was "the Phoenix Program" of Latin America. It involved the assassination of the communist infrastructure throughout Latin America.

The following affidavit—the late, former CIA Director William Casey's rationalisation of his heinous behaviour and his cocaine trafficking—should be required reading for every student of 20th century history...

I was told that Colby authorized assets's [sic] involved in A-6 and A-7 to engage in narcotic's [sic] trafficking to finance both operation's [sic]. Colby engaged in similar operations's [sic] that I know of in Vietnam for the same reason.

Colby candidly informed me that he had prepositioned more than one million pounds of cocaine in Panama between December 1, 1975 and April 1, 1976. This was done with the aid of our gallant ally, General Manuel Noriega. The cocaine was transported into El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras between 1976 and 1981. Colby now sat in front of me with hat in hand and requested my help in the delivery of the cocaine to the american [sic] market.

I was told that Colby was using a mutual friend of ours, Colonel Albert Vincent Carone, United States Army, Military Intelligence, to field A-6 and A-7. Al Carone is a charismatic patriot that General Joseph W. Stilwell introduced us to in late 1945. Beside the usual qualifica-

tions, Al Carone brought to the anti-communist effort a direct connection to his longtime friend, Vito Genovese. Genovese was the head of the gambling and narcotics for the controlling mafia family in New York to [sic] which Al Carone was made a member. Carone is a friend of international fugitive Robert Vesco. Carone has several anti-communist intelligence sources that include Maurita Lorenz, a friend of Fidel Castro. Al Carone is the younger brother of Dr Pasquale Carone. Dr Carone worked for Central Intelligence on other matters.

Colby told me that profits from the prepositioned cocaine would be laundered through Al Carone, the New York mafia and Robert Vesco, then redirected to the anti-communist effort through Colby.

After discussion with Al Carone, I made the decision to bring the prepositioned cocaine into Mena airport, Mena, Arkansas. Central Intelligence has used Mena Airport on prior occasions. This

time the cocaine is the tool. The trick was to ignore the law and avoid public scrutiny. We were helped in our efforts by William J. Clinton and William F. Weld.

By 1984 all prepositioned cocaine had arrived at Mena airport and additional cocaine sources were secured. Cocaine was being transshipped through Hangar[s] Four and Five at Ilopango Airbase, El Salvador. My point man at Mena was Adler Berriman Seal (Berry [sic] Seal).

Bill Clinton has proved invaluable so far by containing the local law enforcement investigations into the intelligence activity at Mena. Bill Weld, as Assistant United States Attorney, was placed in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This was done so that Bill Weld could control investigations into Mena by federal law enforcement agencies. The placement of Weld has proved invaluable.

I ordered John Poindexter, Robert McFarlane and Oliver North to go outside normal channel's [sic] and use available

assets, including the mafia, to ensure the arrival of the cocaine into Mena Airport. The arrival's [sic] occurred in no small part through the effort's [sic] [of] personnel assigned to the National Security Agency (NSA) and Army Security Agency (ASA). The men and women of the NSA and ASA blinded early warning defense satellites and radar grid to enable the aircraft to land undetected at Mena Airport. The NSA and ASA operation's [sic] were SEA SPRAY and JADE BRIDGE.

I have learned that the course of the democratic struggle for Nicaragua and Latin America is beginning to swing in our direction. I attribute this success to A-6 and A-7 which Bill Colby had the insight, precision and spine to carry out.

I take notice of the heroic efforts of Al Carone, Bill Clinton, Bill Weld, John Poindexter, Bud McFarlane and Ollie North. Without these men, A-6 and A-7 would not have appeared.

"I ordered John Poindexter, Robert McFarlane and Oliver North to go outside normal channel's [sic] and use available assets, including the mafia, to ensure the arrival of the cocaine into Mena Airport..."

The men and women of the NSA and ASA blinded early warning defense satellites and radar grid to enable the aircraft to land undetected at Mena Airport."

— William J. Casey
Virginia, 9 December 1986

Freedom is a priceless commodity. The amount of freedom you enjoy is a result of the amount of vigilance you invest.

My actions may be recorded as criminal, condemning countless american's [sic] to drug dependency. I don't care. All wars produce casualties. Generally the more violent the war, the shorter the length. My choice was either to stare down a protracted cold war guerilla insurgency in Latin America or use the means' [sic] available to finance and wage a violent war of short duration for democracy. I stand by my decisions. The tool is cocaine. The trick is to understand that the drug user had the freedom to make a choice. They chose the drug. I chose to use their habit to finance the democracy that all american's [sic] enjoy. To keep those american's [sic] safe from the communist threat knocking on our back door in Latin America. For a change the drug user will contribute to society.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the above facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Executed this 9th day of December 1986 in McLean, Virginia, [signed] William J. Casey

In the meantime, former Green Beret Bill Tyree is doing time for the dead spook's crime.

(Letters to Tyree, one of America's many political prisoners, can be sent to: William M. Tyree, PO Box-100, S. Walpole, MA 02071, USA.)

About the Author:

Uri Dowbenko is CEO of New Improved Entertainment Corp. Most recently he has completed a joint venture with publisher-editor-author Kenn Thomas, launching an online version of the respected US-based alternative publication *Steamshovel Press* (www.steamshovelpress.com). Uri can be reached by e-mail at u.dowbenko@mailcity.com.

THE EV GRAY ELECTRIC MOTOR THE ENGINE THAT RUNS ITSELF

Editor's note: *The following article about inventor Edwin V. Gray and his EMA Motor was originally published in June 1977 by Newsreal Series, and posted at the KeelyNet BBS in October 1991. Gray died in April 1993, in circumstances that are still unresolved.*

A February 2000 update at the KeelyNet website announces the rediscovery of the "EV Gray Electric Motor", and discusses some of the controversy surrounding the inventor's death. Here we publish the block diagram and a photograph of Gray's EMA-4 Motor. These and other files on Edwin Gray and his discoveries can be found at the KeelyNet website, www.keelynet.com.

Though harassed by the authorities and under-financed and ignored by science, business and industry, Edwin V. Gray, a self-educated Los Angeles inventor, has developed a revolutionary electromagnetic motor that promises to greatly improve conditions for the world.

A vast new technology is opening because Gray invented a motor that delivers super-efficient horsepower at lower cost with less wear and tear than any other device known. His EMA Motor takes a giant step closer to the magnificent, whirring power plants visualised by science-fiction writers. [EMA is an acronym for "electromagnetic association". Ed.]

Implications for the auto industry alone are staggering: Gray appears to have the answer to Detroit's dilemma involving practical electric vehicles.

Ed Gray's name may well go down in history alongside the likes of Edison, Marconi, Goddard and Bell—that is, if the establishment will get off his back.

A social quality known as "resistance to change" and another called the "economic status quo" have made his motor a tale of bitter frustration. Most people would have quit in despair long ago.

However, tireless experimentation and remarkable determination have paid off in

a technological triumph that brings the heretofore untapped source of static electricity into the workhouse of man. Any expert can tell you "static electricity will not do work". Gray is slowly and doggedly proving the experts wrong.

His battle is not over, but perhaps the tide is finally turning in his favour. His corporation, EV Gray Enterprises, is seeking the necessary financing to develop the motor further. His efforts were thwarted by serious legal problems which recently were resolved when he agreed to enter a guilty plea to a minor Securities and Exchange violation. Thus, nearly two years of legal entanglements came to a close. The legal costs alone have been near ruinous. He's won some important battles, but he could yet lose the war.

Gray's start in life wasn't promising. He was one of six children of a poor Washington, DC, family and grew up in the streets. Few suspected he had the stuff of genius. Like many kids, he was fascinated by engines and motors, but his thinking about them went far beyond normal curiosity; he wanted to know more than just what made them run.

Gray dropped out of school at fourteen and began tinkering with ideas. He was so lacking in formal education that he did not realise for some time that his thinking was both original and far advanced.

Three things about electricity fascinated him:

1) A capacitor can store an electric charge and release it on demand;

2) Pulses of electricity can be sent out and brought back;

3) Lightning bolts seem to be more powerful when closer to the earth where the atmosphere is heaviest.

These were facts known to every physicist, but to most such scientists they were unrelated facts. Ed Gray's genius was in correlating this knowledge into new technology.

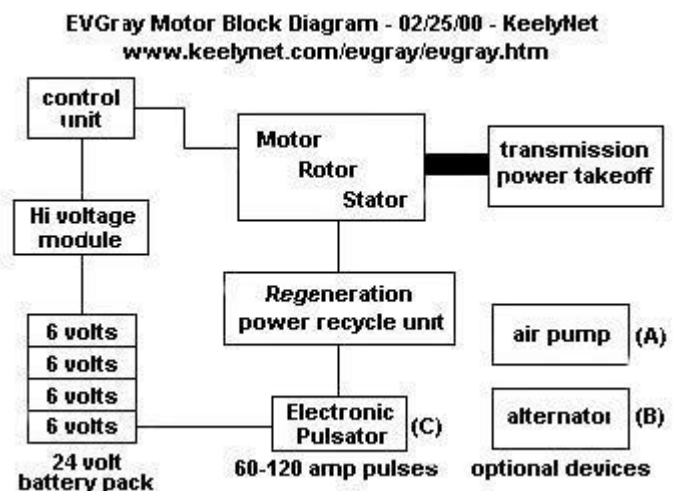
"I remember getting a shock when I grabbed a charged capacitor off a work bench," he recalled. "That simple fact never left my mind. Then I watched when the government people were testing the first radar across the Potomac River. It stuck in my mind when one of the men explained it as 'pulse out, pulse back'.

"And I've always been a nut about thunderstorms. I watched lightning by the hours. I noticed how much stronger it appeared to be when closer to the earth and just naturally concluded that more air had something to do with it."

These three principles, plus a super-secret means of generating and mixing static electricity, make up Gray's EMA Motor.

Gray grew to adulthood, married, divorced, and married again. For 22 years, the idea of a special new kind of motor turned over and over in his mind. Meanwhile, he had moved to southern California where he maintained a workshop and sought the advice of knowledgeable people. Bit by bit, his ideas began to take shape.

By 1973, Gray was ready to demonstrate his motor to the world. Wisely, he had



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incorporated himself to prevent the EMA motor from being gobbled up by some industry giant who might want to suppress it.

As early as 1957, Gray was pounding the pavement, seeking financial backers. Over the years he picked up 788 stockholders, all friends or friends of friends. This fact was to stand Gray in good stead later when the Los Angeles County District Attorney hit him with questionable charges of fraud.

From 1957 to 1972, Gray raised about US\$2 million to make the EMA Motor a reality. That same year he incorporated and built the first working model.

Still, more money was a big need. He approached top electronics and automotive firms such as General Dynamics, Rockwell International, Ford, General Motors and the

like. Usually he was turned away.

"When they did listen to me and got a little interested, it turned out they wanted 90 per cent. Then it was I who did the turning away," he said.

However, Gray had interested some top experts who offered the benefit of their knowledge to his fledgling firm. They included Richard B. Hackenberger, an electronics engineer who had served Sony and Sylvania [Commercial Electronics], as well as Fritz Lens, a master machinist who understood what Gray was trying to accomplish. In the spring of 1973, Gray and his associates unveiled the EMA Motor to the world.

In the workshop, a six-volt car battery rested on a table. Lead wires ran from the battery to a series of capacitors—the key to

Gray's discovery. The complete system was wired to two electromagnets, each weighing a pound and a quarter.

As the test started, Gray said: "Now, if you tried to charge those two magnets with juice from the battery and make them do what I'm going to make them do, you would drain the battery in 30 minutes and the magnets would get extremely hot."

Fritz Lens activated the battery. A voltmeter indicated 3,000 volts. Ed Gray threw a switch and there was a loud, popping noise. The top magnet flew off with powerful force, and Richard Hackenberger caught it in his bare hand.

This first demonstration proved that Gray was using a totally different form of electrical current—a powerful but "cold" form of energy. The fact that Hackenberger caught the magnet and was not burned was evidence enough of that.

It was a moment in history, perhaps as important as the day in 1877 when Thomas A. Edison threw a switch which lit up a glass bulb that continued to glow all day and part of the next.

Ed Gray's demonstration was witnessed by two unbiased experts and the author of this article (who later printed the story of what he had seen in a national publication).

"The amazing thing is that only a small per cent of the energy was used. Most of it went back into the battery," Hackenberger said.

Actually, two "improbables" had been demonstrated that day. The second was characterised by the lack of heat generated in the magnet, excessive heat being one of the big drawbacks in utilising electronics advancements. The successful test seemed to be Ed Gray's big break. In reality, his real troubles were just beginning.

The publicity about the test brought Gray to the attention of a firm in Denver which agreed to back him with several million in new capital over a period of a few years. At the time, Gray planned to test-market the EMA Motor in a radically new auto body called "Fascination", developed by Paul Lewis of Sidney, Nebraska.

The first prototypes were due on 1 January 1974. But by then, mysterious things had started to happen—misfortunes Gray suspects were created by persons working to undermine his motor's development. The Fascination trial was dropped.

In July 1974, raiders from the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office descended on Gray's plant in Van Nuys. They confiscated plans, records and the



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latest working prototype of the motor.

Investigators for the DA threatened to file a variety of charges against Gray, ranging from fraud to grand theft. Yet months passed and no charges were brought. The investigators defied all attempts by the inventor's lawyers to get the confiscated materials returned.

Meanwhile, the DA's men sought out Gray's investors and tried to convince them to prefer charges against him. All refused.

Finally, eight months after the raid, the DA's office brought a series of charges against Gray, including grand theft, by claiming he had raised money from investors by means of a hoax. But all the serious charges were dropped when it was proved they were unfounded.

Remaining were two counts of violating SEC regulations. In late March 1976, Gray pleaded guilty to these misdemeanours, paid a fine and was freed.

The long-drawn legal hassle had other serious consequences. The major financing promised by the Denver firm was cut off after only a fraction of the money had dribbled in. Fortunately there was enough to enable Gray to build a second prototype engine.

Today Gray is very careful in the claims he makes for his motor. Even to discuss that which has already been proved to the satisfaction of sceptical scientists could bring the law down on his head again.

"There has been a lot more to the suppression of my ideas than meets the eye," he said. "It is a wonder we have survived."

But survived he has—and if some big, vested interest was indeed behind all his woes, it may be too late for such a force to stop an idea whose time may have come.

Powerful allies are now rallying to his cause. For example, Gray was nominated for "Inventor of the Year" by the Los Angeles Patent Attorney's Association last February [1977].

Two highly respected scientists, Dr Norm Chalfin and Dr Gene Wester of California Institute of Technology have publicly endorsed Gray's motor. Dr Chalfin was present when Gray demonstrated the latest working model in front of a stockholders' meeting.

"There is no motor like this in the world," Dr Chalfin told the group. "Ordinary electric motors use continuous current and constantly drain power. In this system, energy is used only during a small fraction of a millisecond. Energy not used is returned to an accessory battery for

reuse. It is cool running," Dr Chalfin added, putting his hand on the motor. "There is no loss of energy in the system."

Dr Chalfin has placed his own considerable prestige on the line by writing the text for Gray's patent applications, the uneducated inventor finding the technical writing task beyond him.

At the same meeting, Dr Gerald Price, Gray's patent counsel, told the stockholders: "For discovering and proving a new form of electric power, Mr Gray has been nominated for the annual award presented by the patent lawyers of southern California."

Looking forward to prospects of a brighter future, Gray says he wants to get the EMA Motor into production and prove he has discovered more than even his backers understand.

Gray is advised by his lawyers to make no claims. However, this reporter, who has followed Gray's work closely for four years, has seen and heard enough to feel safe in saying that the inventor may be unlocking the key to a natural phenomenon referred to as "ball lightning".

With the combined use of capacitor discharge and spikes of energy made up of mixed static and direct current, Gray conceivably could get more out of a battery than a battery has stored in it, simply because he is also tapping the huge reservoir of static electricity in the atmosphere as his motor runs.

Scientists baulk at this theory, but some day Ed Gray may back them down another notch. He has already been proven right about the capacitor discharge motor idea. With that, his motor already is revolutionary: it runs cool. That in itself could solve myriad heat-resistance problems for industry. Cool-running parts do not

experience the intense friction, and so do not wear out as quickly as overheated parts do.

If Ed Gray's motor makes its final breakthrough and goes into general production, it may make the one-time dropout into a giant in history. It also could be a massive boon to mankind in the following ways:

- It conceivably could power every automobile, airplane, truck, train and ship without using a drop of gasoline, kerosene or diesel fuel.

- It could cool or heat every American home at a fraction of the present-day cost.

- It could power the engines of all heavy industry—likewise, cheaply.

And it could accomplish all this without spitting a single speck of pollution into the Earth's atmosphere.

One question remains: How did Edwin Gray, an unschooled tinkerer, bring together certain facts of technology and nature into a device beyond the capabilities of brilliant, richly subsidised scientists?

"Someone trained in electronics simply would have looked at the concept and said it cannot work," Dr Chalfin said. "Gray did not know this, and he made it work. As a result, he has provided the world with a totally new and exciting technology."

(Source: KeelyNet website; E.V. Gray postings at www.keelynet.com/evgray/. Note that one posting refers to the EMA Motor as the EMS, which is possibly a misprint.)



THE INCREDIBLE INVENTIONS OF TONY CUTHBERT

*Could Tony
Cuthbert, a gifted
and prolific
inventor with
serious dyslexia,
be the new Edison
of the 21st
century?*

by Tony Edwards © 2000

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One Monday morning recently, Tony Cuthbert woke up in his remote Welsh cottage and went to his battered Pentium 2 laptop in the corner of the bedroom. Typing slowly, key by key, he tapped out: "Hear is an inventoin for a new chuck deavice, using an aloy with a low liuqifactoin temperature [*sic*]."

Inventors normally guard their ideas jealously, and try to patent them before talking about them, but Tony doesn't care who knows about Monday's little inspiration. "Having new ideas isn't a problem for me. I come up with at least one moderately interesting invention every day and a really good one about once a week." He says it completely without arrogance and with a touch of surprise, as if talking about someone else. "It may be something to do with my dyslexia, but I seem to think differently from other people."

At the age of 54, Tony can't remember how many bright, technological ideas he has had, but he reckons they must run into "many thousands"—most of which he says he has forgotten.

Michael Laughton, Professor of Electrical Engineering at London University, who has spent the last decade informally scouring Britain for out-of-the-way inventors, says Cuthbert is unique. "Tony is the most prolific and gifted inventor I have come across. Given the right kind of backing, he could easily surpass Edison's record of a thousand patents."

The rewards of technological creativity are notoriously fickle and often illogical: the inventor of a complex vacuum cleaner has earned a few million, but a simple cardboard milk carton has made someone else a billionaire. If there were any justice in the world of invention, Tony Cuthbert would now be a multi-millionaire, too—for his new clutchless gearbox and brake system alone. But then there's also the Cuthbert turbine, the Cuthbert magnetic separator, the Cuthbert Rain Enhancer, Cuthbert sub-sea ice technology—and a couple of free-energy devices as well. And yet he has only his disability pension on which to live.

"One of Tony's problems is that some of his inventions are so revolutionary that they can threaten existing technologies," says Professor Laughton. "That makes it difficult for him to convince the various industries he has tried to interest." James Dyson had precisely this problem with his vacuum cleaners, and finally ended up having to manufacture the machines himself. But Cuthbert is not in the entrepreneur mould. "I know it's my fault," he admits disarmingly. "Dyson succeeded because he has a one-track mind and was able to focus his energies on one invention, but I have so many different ideas at once that so far I haven't concentrated on any one of them long enough."

At school, Cuthbert had been the classic classroom dunce. Profoundly dyslexic before the word had been coined, he was bottom of the class in everything except science. "More suitable for manual labour than mental work" said his final report when he left his Liverpool school at the age of fifteen. He began work as a garage hand, then joined the merchant navy as an engine boy. He was then eighteen. Within two years, he had risen to the rank of Chief Electrician—one of the youngest in the whole merchant fleet. "I had no formal training at all, but I seemed to instinctively understand how things worked. Whenever there were any electrical problems on board, I somehow just knew how to fix them. That's how I got the job so young," he says.

He stayed with the merchant navy for 20 years, ending up overseeing the electrical installations on new merchant ships built in Poland and Finland. Severe arthritis forced him into early retirement at the age of thirty-seven. But, despite illness, he found his mind bubbling with ideas, so he set up his own consultancy. Word of mouth in the mid-Wales

countryside quickly made him famous as a local Mr Fixit. "If a firm had a technical problem, I found I could normally offer them two or three solutions within a couple of days", he says.

Eventually, word about Cuthbert reached as far as Aberdeen, Scotland, where the mighty Shell Oil picked his brains on how to deal with their Brent Spar oil platform problem. After environmentalists had forced the company to abandon their initial proposal to sink the Spar in the North Sea, Shell had decided to float the platform and bring it ashore for dismantling, and were looking for the best way to do it. Cuthbert showed them how they could freeze the seawater around the rig to strengthen and seal the structure, and then pump out the water to float it on its side, ready for towing. Although Shell finally used a more conventional flotation technique, they had taken the ice idea seriously. "Cuthbert's ideas certainly had merit," recalls Eric Fowlds of Shell.

A HYBRID TURBINE/ENGINE

Oil platform problems one day, engines the next. Small-time inventors are fond of engines—they have lots of little bits to improve on—but eight years ago Cuthbert had more than tinkering refinements in mind. "I realised nobody had made a new engine for a hundred years, apart from Wankel; he was a brilliant inventor, but even *his* engine has problems," says Cuthbert. "So I decided to try and re-design the perfect engine from scratch."

It took him six months to come up with something that would satisfy him. Early in 1993, he sent the drawings to the giant Perkins Diesel company who invited him to make a presentation to their chief technical designers. It was a bold, unique concept that was a hybrid of a conventional engine and a turbine. The power generation system was incorporated inside the turbine itself, with the rotation being provided by a clever waveform shape of the turbine discs. Cuthbert explained how, according to his calculations, the hybrid engine should have "incredible power", enabling an ocean liner to be run by an engine the size of a Mini car.

Perkins' designers were impressed, calling it a "novel and simple concept which offers potential", and eagerly suggested "moving the concept forward into a working model". Two months later, however, they suddenly went cold on the idea, cancelling all further meetings. Cuthbert rang to ask why. "Perkins apologised profusely," he recalls, "but said that their financiers had advised them to drop my turbine as it would be 'detrimental' to their business. I guess it was too much of a competitor to their existing range of turbines."

The money men also appeared to be behind Cuthbert's next failed attempt to interest big business. He took the hybrid turbine/engine idea to Cray Marine, the large British defence contractor, who seemed to be as impressed as Perkins by the concept and went so far as to calculate the engine's potential output. They confirmed Cuthbert's own figures, showing it should develop at least 10 times more power than existing turbines. Cray were keen to develop the concept into a working prototype, but not without external finance. However, they couldn't find a venture capital bank to back it. "Time was the deciding factor; the one bank that showed interest wanted a quick capital return," says Cuthbert, ruefully.

But time is now running out for Cuthbert himself. Desperate to find a backer for his turbine, he has decided on a high-risk strategy. In order to attract investment, he has published the technology on the Internet, but without the protection of a full patent; he has only been able to afford a limited patent for one year—and the patent has just a few months left to run.

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR FERROFLUIDS

In the meantime, Cuthbert's bedroom is knee-deep in drawings for a new invention for the scrap metal industry. This time, the idea came to him "in a few days", after Shell had introduced him to Britain's leading scrap metal company, Mayer Parry Recycling. Impressed by his inventiveness, Mayer Parry then showed him round their huge metal reclamation plant, hoping to pick his brains.

"I was very impressed by the Mayer Parry operation, but I could see several areas where I could suggest improvements," says Cuthbert. "They asked me to come up with some ideas, and I gave them three suggestions, one of which was a metal separation technique based on ferrofluid—a magnetic liquid."

Back in his workshop, he happened to have a bottle of ferrofluid left over from some long-forgotten experiment. First developed for NASA in the 1960s, ferrofluids are tiny, magnetised metal particles in an oil suspension. They have now found uses in a variety of specialised applications, from loudspeakers to rotary seals—but in relatively small quantities. Cuthbert had half a jar of the stuff and immediately set to work, testing it with whatever bits of metal he had to hand.

Mayer Parry bosses saw the resulting demonstration—literally in one of Cuthbert's old teacups—and shortly afterwards commissioned him to present a design for an industrial-sized metal separator. Within weeks he had come up with a system, and a small-

scale prototype was built. In November 1999, in conditions of great secrecy, the ferrofluid separator was started up—and it worked.

"Cuthbert's metal separator is a very, very significant advance," says Mike Glossop, who runs the UK division of Ferrofluidics, Inc., the world's leading manufacturer of ferrofluids. "Cuthbert is the first person to have invented a workable metal reclamation system using liquid magnets. This is a real breakthrough."

Cheap, efficient, metal reclamation has obvious environmental benefits, particularly in Britain where landfill sites for waste are becoming scarce. But Glossop also foresees the Cuthbert separator revolutionising the mining industries, making it far cheaper to extract precious metals from crude ores.

Although Cuthbert is happy enough with the prototype separator, he has since thought of an even better way of doing it. So he is now designing a top-secret Mark 2 version, based on an entirely different principle. Mayer Parry has earmarked £500,000 for it.

But, with a mind like Tony Cuthbert's, playing about with any new material is bound to set off a chain reaction of inventiveness—and ferrofluids have done just that. "Magnetic liquid is really weird stuff," he says excitedly, "so I knew there was bound to be lots more to do with it." Sure enough, whilst buried in the details of his magnetic separators, he was able to come up with a fistful of applications. Understandably, given his

...according to his calculations, the hybrid engine should have "incredible power", enabling an ocean liner to be run by an engine the size of a Mini car.

naval background, his first ideas were for ships. Very soon, he had a revolutionary marine propulsion concept using ferrofluids. Again, he can't afford to patent the idea, but is happy to explain it to anyone who will listen.

"Magnetise the hull of a ship. Take a few hundred litres of ferrofluid and stick it to the hull. Being superparamagnetic, it will naturally form itself into a thick film on the surface of the hull. The trick to turn it into a propulsion system is to put a magnet on a track just inside the hull and move the magnet from prow to stern." He does a rough sketch of a ship and draws a fin-like shape on the hull opposite the magnet. "The magnetic field will create a bump on the side of the ship, and by altering the field I can make a bump of any shape I want—like a fin or an oar. If I move the magnet sternwards inside the hull, the bump will travel down the ship and propel the ship forward. Obviously, in a real application you wouldn't move a magnet; you'd use a solid-state linear motor. That would let you have multiple bumps along the hull and make it a continuous process—like the fins on a fish, only much more efficient, with hundreds of them."

Never one to come up with an idea without testing it, Cuthbert built a small-scale prototype, using a tin can, an electric motor, a piece of string, a pulley and a child's magnet. He put the contraption in his bath "and it went 'zzhipp' through the water". "That was a useful one-day project," he adds.

The following day he was down at the butcher's, buying a cow's heart. He wanted to try out another off-the-wall application for magnetic liquid—in cardiac medicine. "Existing artificial hearts are very complicated things with lots of moving parts which can get clogged up," he says, "so I wondered: how about using ferrofluids to power a real heart?" He picked up the inert lump of cow's heart and injected ferrofluid into the muscle. He placed a rotating magnet next to it and the heart started pumping. He is clearly proud of having invented something with the potential to save lives. "Imagine, you could have an artificial heart made of real heart tissue which would never clog up," he says, "or you could inject a damaged heart and encourage the muscle to regenerate."

CUTHBERT'S GRAVITY ENGINE

Mike Glossop of Ferrofluidics has a soft spot for Cuthbert. "Many people Tony meets think he's a bit like a mad professor. I might use the same term myself, but I would use it as a term of endearment rather than [in the sense] that he's some sort of loony tune. He's a combination of an old-fashioned type of experimental physicist and an extraordinary lateral thinker. Ideas come out of him in torrents. It is possible many of them will be disproved. But I've got too much respect for him to dismiss any of them out of hand."

Glossop admits recently losing a small, friendly bet with Tony over an idea that he felt couldn't possibly work. Cuthbert proposed used ferrofluids as a sort of vertical magnetic track. Paint a wall with a strip of liquid magnetic paint, he said, and it could be used as a track to take firehoses up skyscrapers, or even as a fire

escape route. Glossop was sceptical and bet him it wouldn't work. But within two days, Cuthbert had the demonstration. He stuck magnets onto the caterpillar tracks of a wind-up toy tractor, and painted ferrofluid up a wall. The tractor climbed the wall with ease. "It was the nicest £100 I ever parted with," says Glossop.

Last year, however, much more of his money went to finance another Cuthbert idea, even though most conventional engineers would rate it on the loony tunes scale as highly melodious. Cuthbert calls it the Gravity Engine.

"Ever since my days in the navy, I've always been interested in getting power for nothing," says Cuthbert. "I know theoretically it's impossible because of the law of conservation of energy, but there are always ways round things."

He had built lots of over-unity devices in the previous 20 years, based on various principles, but without success.

"When I started observing the strange properties of ferrofluids, something clicked," he recalls. "It suddenly occurred to me that, with ferrofluids, the source of power for a free-energy machine could now, probably for the first time ever, be gravity."

There were two key insights behind Cuthbert's creative leap. The first is simple; in fact, any child playing in the bath knows it. Solid objects appear to be heavier in air than in water, and hollow objects are lighter in water than in air. As every schoolkid knows, it is the fact that water is denser than air that is responsible for these everyday phenomena. But what few of us would have the vision to realise is that in a friction-free universe this could be exploited to make a "gravity engine".

Cuthbert's second insight came while "playing about" with ferrofluid for his experimental metal separator idea. He discovered that magnetic liquid could be held in a hollow tube by surrounding it with a magnetic field, and that this would in turn support a whole column of water above. Poking a pencil up through the magnetic liquid into the water, he was surprised to discover that the pencil went in very easily and yet the ferrofluid seal was so tight that not a drop of water escaped.

In a flash, Cuthbert put insights one and two together, and the Gravity Engine was born. He saw that, with ferrofluid acting as the interface between water and air, he could pass a hollow ball up into the water from below, let it float to the surface, drop it down through air and reintroduce it into the water. In theory, this should be a constantly self-propelling, free-running system—"not a perpetual motion machine, an idea which would send any reasonable scientist running for cover," he is quick to point out, "but a device to extract usable energy from Earth's gravitational field. In its crudest form, a series of balls on a string should be able to go endlessly round and round, powered by the difference between the density of water and air. It's easiest to imagine it working with balls that float in water, but balls of any density should produce the same result."

Cuthbert knew the problem was going to be whether the energy produced by the system would be enough to pull the balls through the ferrofluid seal. He decided to put it to the test in an

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experiment, and constructed a crude device out of a glass column, half a pint of ferrofluid and two lead balls on a piece of string. To his surprise, it appeared to work—but he knew that before pursuing the idea any further, he had to do some real science; in particular, he needed some hard data on the boundary layer properties of ferrofluids.

Cuthbert mentioned it the next time he talked to Ferrofluidics. "I am only after the principle at the moment," he told MD Mike Glossop. "All I'm saying is, 'Look at this; this is weird.'"

Glossop responded by funding a mini research project under the aegis of a leading ferrofluids expert. Such people are pretty thin on the ground, but, as it happened, a German physicist-engineer, Dr Wolf Fruh, had just taken up a research fellowship at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, Scotland; he was working on a ferrofluid project for the gas and oil industry.

Thus it was that, early in 1999, Cuthbert found himself driving his 15-year-old Vauxhall Carlton the 600 miles from Wales to Scotland. Fruh, the university-educated theoretician, and Cuthbert, the self-taught experimental physicist, were an ideal combination, although Fruh was initially highly sceptical. "The second law of thermodynamics says perpetual motion machines can't exist," he told Cuthbert firmly at the outset.

Cuthbert and Fruh decided to test the Gravity Engine concept using balls made of polystyrene foam on a length of string, so it was barely more sophisticated than Cuthbert's own first set-up. However, to Fruh's astonishment, it worked.

"I made one rig over the summer and tried one of Tony's experiments, and proved that he was correct," said Fruh. "We managed to repeat his finding that a number of floating balls in the water column will pull another ball through the magnetic liquid seal, overcoming the resistance it encounters when entering the ferrofluid." But he remains sceptical that he has witnessed an embryonic perpetual motion machine. "It's quite an interesting result," says Fruh, "but you cannot conclude that you could do anything useful with it."

Naturally, Cuthbert himself is much less pessimistic. "The Gravity Engine isn't a perpetual motion machine. It's just a device to extract energy from Earth's gravity field. In that respect, it's no different from a water wheel," he says. "The next step is to find some funding to make a decent experimental rig."

A FASTER-THAN-LIGHT PROPULSION SYSTEM?

In the meantime, while waiting for the right sugar-daddy to come along, Cuthbert has been working on yet another scientifically "impossible" device. This one appears to break another scientific canon—Newton's third law, which says that "action and reaction are equal and opposite". The force of a rocket going upwards is equal to the force of the rocket gases going downwards, in the same way as the force of a car going forward is equal to the force of the tyres trying to push the road backwards.

But Cuthbert is in the Michael Faraday tradition of experimental scientists, for whom theory must always take second place to experiment.

One day, while playing around with some weights, Cuthbert saw something that made him wonder whether there might be a way around Newton's third law. Three months later, he had a test device. He videoed it working and took the tape to the advanced projects division of one of Britain's leading defence companies. "We'll look at it on condition you mention our meeting to nobody," the company told him. "If it were known that we were interested in this sort of paranormal stuff, our share price might plummet."

What made the company scientists sit up and stare at Cuthbert's tape in disbelief was this: they saw a machine that moved forward in mid-air, and yet was powered by neither rocketry nor any other form of external thrust. The contraption Cuthbert showed them was so crude, it could have come out of the pages of Rube Goldberg or Heath Robinson.

Reluctant to disclose too much before the thing is patented, Cuthbert describes it like this: "The device can be best described at this time as a rotary-to-linear conversion effect utilising the angular velocity of mass. However, the effect generated is not directly gyroscopic."

At first, the company scientists thought that they were seeing a simple "ratcheting" effect, where a vigorous thrust backwards will propel the device forward, but friction will prevent it going backwards during the return cycle. However, Cuthbert already knew about this ratcheting effect and had eliminated it.

To do that, he bolted the device to a metal plate and suspended it on an "air table"—a surface peppered with tiny holes through which jets of air are pumped. Nevertheless, even on this totally frictionless surface, the device still moves forward. And that is what has puzzled the defence company scientists who have seen it, and has prompted them to give Cuthbert

limited finance to develop the idea further. "It is probably some kind of unknown ratcheting effect," they told Cuthbert, "but if it isn't, we want to know what's going on."

The stakes could be high. The defence contractor sees its potential as a possible satellite propulsion system, but Cuthbert's mind has already jumped far ahead. "If I am right and inertia can be eliminated, perhaps it will be able to travel beyond the speed of light," he says. "I think I already know how to modify inertia in an electro-mechanical model, but my ultimate goal is a solid-state device."

Cuthbert has already designed it. "The technique uses very-high-speed switching circuitry, and will probably involve laser or microwave radiation," he explains to gobsmacked potential backers. A university department of engineering is already taking the concept seriously enough to check the mathematics behind it.

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COLONEL STEVE WILSON

Whistleblower on UFO Secrecy

This former US Air Force Colonel (now deceased) tells the extraordinary story of how he came to terms with extraterrestrial contact, the Majestic-12 group and the Wackenhut corporation.

by Richard Boylan, PhD © 1997

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Dr Richard Boylan interviewed and corresponded with Colonel Steve Wilson, USAF (Retired), and wrote this article only months before Wilson's death from cancer in November 1997. Colonel Wilson's amazing story has been largely overlooked by the UFO research community. In fact, we've only just rediscovered it languishing in a pile of "must publish" articles. Dr Boylan writes that Wilson became a hunted man, moving from state to state to evade several attempts on his life while also battling cancer; and that, like several other prominent whistleblowers on UFOs and governmental cover-ups, his cancer "may have been externally 'imposed' to silence him". But the death threats only strengthened Wilson's resolve to tell all, reports Dr Boylan, who dedicates this article to the memory of this courageous man. — Editor

This biographical sketch is based on limited information provided by Colonel Steve Wilson, as well as certain data from his discharge papers. I have written this biographical sketch as a tribute to a man who [felt] that the public's right to know extremely important information about extraterrestrial contacts supersedes a military/intelligence cabal's misuse of "national security" secrecy to cloak its misdeeds. Here, then, without varnish, is Steve Wilson, the man, the officer and the crusader.

UNEXPECTED INTERVENTION FROM UNSEEN FORCES

Steve Wilson was born in the 1930s and spent five years in a state orphanage. In order to escape the savage beatings there, he ran away. He had always dreamed of being a pilot. Befriended by a prostitute with the proverbial "heart of gold", this tall thirteen-year-old was accepted into the Air Force when his newfound "mother" stated he was sixteen and signed for him to enlist.

Starting out as a private, he worked hard to advance. He took US Armed Forces Institute courses, earned his high school diploma and then the equivalent of a two-year college degree. Simultaneously he studied at Aircraft Mechanic school and became a certified mechanic. Then he enrolled in Flight Engineer school and became a flight engineer on B-17s. Later he was promoted to Staff/Sergeant and to the personal B-29 staff of General Crabbe. The General took a liking to Steve, and encouraged him to re-enlist and take an appointment to Air Cadet school at Kelly Air Force Base. Completing Cadet School, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant Wilson—a fighter pilot at last.

Lt Wilson's first assignment was the Fighting 12th Fighter Squadron, Clark Air Force Base, The Philippines. As soon as he arrived, the Squadron was reassigned to Korea. He promptly was reassigned to the 67th Fighter Squadron, forward-based at the Korean War's front lines. He graduated from *Mustang* propeller fighters to sleek *Sabre* jets, and was soon doing supersonic runs down MiG alley, duelling communist jet pilots.

On one run into enemy territory to bomb a dam, Lt Wilson dropped his load of bombs and watched the dam burst. As he turned his plane around to return to base, he felt pain in his stomach and looked down to see blood gushing from his side. The Lieutenant radioed in that he had been hit by ground fire. He reported his position and fuel level, and added that he was about to pass out and would not be returning. Lt Wilson's memory faded out at that point. But subsequent events point to extraordinary intervention by unseen helpers that kept him alive.

Three days after Wilson radioed-in that he was passing out, the control tower at the 67th Fighter Squadron base saw an extraordinary sight. Wilson's plane was coming in for a landing, although its engine was not running! The fuselage was surrounded by a strange,

greenish light. Flight line personnel, the officer of the day and Base Operations staff all looked on in amazement as the plane made a perfect dead-stick landing. Inside, they found Lt Wilson still unconscious! He was rushed to a hospital. When he regained consciousness, he noted that his shrapnel wound had almost completely healed! Furthermore, base staff informed him that his plane still had the same amount of fuel as when he was hit and radioed in his fuel level. The Lieutenant quickly got out of bed and secured a copy of the reports on his highly unusual experience. Shortly thereafter, the original reports disappeared, and no one at the base would talk about his miraculous return.

Soon, Lt Wilson underwent numerous tests and was debriefed on his mysterious return incident by what he calls a "strange group". They administered testing, which revealed that his IQ had jumped from an already very high 162 to an unheard-of 232. After the testing was completed, he was returned to active duty. But other changes had taken place inside the young pilot, affecting his ESP abilities.

TELEPATHIC CONTACT ASSISTS A DARING RESCUE

Two months after Wilson's unexplained aerial rescue, one of his squadron mates, Chuck, was shot down during an aerial dogfight over Korea. Wilson and the others in the squadron watched him go down and disappear. As they banked their planes to return to base, Wilson heard the downed pilot's voice in his head. Chuck was crying for help. Wilson jumped, startled, in his cockpit seat. Then he heard the voice again.

Lt Wilson broke formation and started descending to look for him. The Squadron Commander screamed over the radio for Wilson to get back in formation. The Lieutenant pretended he couldn't hear the Commander, and radioed that he was having plane trouble.

Wilson flew low, 100 feet above the ground, searching for Chuck. Suddenly Wilson heard the downed pilot's cry (telepathically) that he had just flown over him. "The other airman sounded distressed that I would not see him," Wilson recalls. He banked 180 degrees and came in low. Wilson could sense that he was there somewhere. He spotted a clearing with enough room to land, and he set his plane down. As he rolled to a stop, he looked around and saw the other man's plane wedged under some trees. Wilson taxied over close, jumped out and ran to the wreckage. Chuck was pinned in and badly hurt.

Wilson tells the rest simply: "Where the strength came from, I don't know, but I ripped the wreckage away from him, lifted him out of the cockpit and carried him to my plane. I threw the radio gear out to make room for him and me. With me sitting on his lap, I taxied out and to the end of the clearing. Swinging around, I saw there was very little room for a take-off. I looked up and said, "God, if you exist, help me get this motherfucker off the ground." I held the brakes and gunned the engine to the breaking point, let go of the brakes and rocketed across the clearing. The minute I felt myself off the ground, I began to raise the wheels. The enemy broke cover ahead of me and began firing. I passed overhead, and heard the crunch and ripping of metal as I left my wheels in the trees. My plane became hard to manage with the

undercarriage ripped away. I finally made it back to base. I could see the fire-trucks lining the runway and saw the tower blink. They were asking me to wag my wings if I had no radio. What else could I do? I wagged my wings, passed over the field so they could see the problem, made another 180-degree turn and started in low. I picked the dirt next to the runway.

"I felt the jolt as my plane skidded down the side of the runway and came to a halt. The ambulance was the first to arrive, and I already had Chuck on my back and headed for the ambulance. He had made it out alive. I walked around the plane and saw all the bullet holes. [A report later said that there were 38 bullet holes.] I patted her tail and said, 'Thanks, Lady.' Then I looked at the sky and said, 'You, too.'"

Despite being a rebel, and disobeying orders (which, luckily, the Squadron Commander could not prove), Lt Wilson was awarded his first Distinguished Service Award for gallantry above and beyond the call of duty. He remarks about the incident laconically: "Another one I should have been court-martialled for."

SURVIVING TORTURE WITH HIDDEN RESOLVE

Forty-six days later, Wilson again switched roles from rescuer

to pilot needing rescue. His plane developed engine trouble over enemy territory and he was forced to land. When he saw the enemy coming, he burned his plane to the ground and was taken prisoner. Because he'd burned his plane and would give no information to the enemy, he was beaten for three days straight. After the first hour, his subconscious mind took over and he felt nothing.

Wilson recounts his captivity with grim detail: "I remember them asking for information about my squadron and about troop movements. I realised that if I could hold out long enough and through enough torture, they would believe anything I told

them, and maybe then they would leave me alone. After three days, they tied a stick through my arms behind my back and placed the rope around my neck and down my back, tying the rope to my feet which were pulled up. If I tried to lower my feet, it would choke me, cutting off my air.

"They placed me in a small bamboo cage about two feet wide and three feet long and three feet high. I lay there with my head on the ground, with my knees spread and holding me upright, and trying to keep the rope from strangling me. There was no room to lie down or move. I remember the gooks pointing and laughing at me, and a hatred began in my gut as I have never hated before. Suddenly this thing within my mind kicked in. I remember them having to drag me out and into this hut. My body could feel nothing.

"Someone cut me loose and my mind began to function. The other prisoners said I had lasted fifteen days out there, and was the only one who hadn't broken within a week. It was almost a day before the circulation would let me move my legs and arms. As soon as I could get around, they dragged me back to the torture chamber, as we all called it.

"I swore to myself that those dirty bastards would never break me. Now I hated with a ferocity that even scares me to this day. I remember watching as they stuck bamboo shoots in the joints of my hands, piercing between the bones. I could hear myself

Three days after Wilson radioed-in that he was passing out, the control tower saw an extraordinary sight. Wilson's plane was coming in for a landing, although its engine was not running! The fuselage was surrounded by a strange, greenish light.

screaming, but my mind was calm and I felt no pain. After what seemed like days, I was returned to the other prisoners. After several days, I could move my hands some."

It had been 32 days. Lt Wilson decided that he had had enough. That night, another pilot and he saw their chance to escape. They made a break for it. Two of the guards who had laughed at his torture were on duty that night. Wilson moved up behind the first one and snapped his neck, then felt him slide lifeless to the ground. The Lieutenant took his knife, moved around behind the other and cut his throat without a qualm. They then ducked into the underbrush and ran the rest of that night.

Later they found out that they were only 28 miles [45 kilometres] from friendly lines. They had to crawl on their belly, only daring to do so at night. They ate grubs and roots, just as they had been taught in survival school. It took 23 days to crawl back to US lines.

Wilson relates the climactic moment of their escape: "We topped the last ridge and lay on our bellies, watching the movement below from a point that overlooked the valley. Nuckolls rolled over on his back, and you could hear his leather jacket pull loose from the frozen ground. 'We made it,' I yelled. I heard Nuckolls softly sobbing. Whoever said that grown men don't cry? The most welcome sound I heard was a sentry's shout: 'Who goes there? Advance and be recognised or I'll blow your fuckin' head off!'"

MAJESTIC-12 INDOCTRINATION

The next defining moment in Colonel Wilson's life began during the summer of 1960. The Cuban Missile Crisis became a global concern as President Kennedy and Soviet Chairman Khrushchev were facing off in a deadly game of global nuclear showdown over Soviet ICBMs in Cuba, and the threat of using the US Navy blockade of Cuba to sink freighter deliveries of ICBMs.

By now, Steve Wilson had been promoted to Air Force Captain and Commander of a tactical fighter squadron out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. His squadron was ordered to Florida, and then deployed to Guantánamo Naval Base in Cuba, with orders to provide air cover for Navy ships doing picket duty in the Cuban Gulf.

In 1963, Wilson's squadron was ordered back to Wright-Patterson AFB. He soon received an assignment to fly cover over Houston. Just prior to this, Captain Wilson had been told that he would be assigned to Majestic-12 as soon as this mission was accomplished, and that upon his transfer he would become a Major. (Majestic-12 [MJ-12], he would soon learn, is the super-secret organisation which controls UFO surveillance and interdictions, retrievals and analysis of recovered extraterrestrial spacecraft and occupants, and public access to any information about these matters.) It would turn out to be a day that would linger in his mind for a long time.

Captain Wilson's mission in Houston was to keep any planes away from the city during President Kennedy's visit. His squadron had shoot-to-kill orders for anyone who disobeyed their

commands to stay back. While flying protective cover over Houston, the news came over the squadron's radio that President Kennedy had been shot in Dallas.

Wilson describes their reaction: "I was shocked. I had met the man and really liked him. My eyes welled up, and I could hardly see as we were ordered back to the airfield. I could hardly see the runway. The tears were streaming down my face. After landing, I watched some of the worst landings ever exhibited by a squadron of Top Gun pilots. There wasn't a dry eye in the bunch."

After returning to Wright-Patterson AFB, Wilson was informed he was receiving Top Secret clearance and was being commissioned as a Major. His indoctrination into the UFO secrets kept by the Majestic-12 agency then began. He was shown the remains of the extraterrestrials and crashed UFOs from the 1947 Roswell incident, that were all housed at Wright-Patterson's Hangar 84. He read reports he was shown about that incident, and about how Majestic-12 covered it up by putting all the documents

and expenses with a Socorro, New Mexico, crash. He was informed that, because of his special abilities, he was being assigned to Majestic-12 (code name, Majic-12). As part of his duties, he would be assigned to the 1st Special Forces Air Command and would undergo special training with Delta Force and then the Black Berets.

Wilson comments about that period: "I looked at these fellows I was to train with. Every one was a trained killer and assassin. But it still didn't prepare me for the MIB [Men In Black], the Wackenhuts [private security firm operatives with government covert projects contracts], and all the Black Ops that exist deep within our government. This was when I was told that I would cease to exist."

Major Wilson was informed that his job was so secret that stops would be placed on all his records and whereabouts, and that they would be moved to Majestic-12. He was told that his telepathic ability was needed for something very special, and that he would be on a "need to know" basis, at least until he had a high enough security clearance.

Wilson recalls: "It made me feel very special, and inflated my ego about 100 per cent. Little did I know at the time that I would be involved in one of the most dastardly and heinous cover-ups the world has ever known. To think about it, even today, makes me sick to my stomach...but at that time in my life, I felt I was serving my country. I knew nothing of the greed and power of a few men, who were later to be known as 'Maji' [the top executives of Majestic-12]."

TRIP TO A HOLLOW MOUNTAIN

For the next nine years, Major Wilson travelled to nearly every Air Force base in the world, meeting and making contacts with key people for MJ-12.

Finally, in the summer of 1972, he was assigned to the 1st Special Forces Air Command, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. He was planning on getting some rest and relaxation there. He had just put all his gear away nicely, his B-4 travel bag

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finally empty and hanging in the closet. No sooner had he finished unpacking than a man looking like a refugee from a war camp sauntered into his room. The man flashed CIA identification and told the Major that he needed to pack his bag, that there was a plane waiting and that they would be leaving in 20 minutes. True to his word, in 20 minutes the plane was taxiing to a take-off.

Major Wilson knew better than to ask where they were going, but by observation of the compass heading and the terrain, he knew they were over Nevada. The plane circled and set down on a dry lake bed. Later he learned it was Papoose (dry) Lake (S-4), deep within the Nellis Air Force Range in central Nevada. Even up close, the mountains and terrain looked barren. They walked about 300 yards to a rock outcropping. On the other side, nestled between some large rocks, was an iron door with no handle. The scruffy-looking CIA man somehow opened the door. They went inside and down a tunnel. At the end of the passageway, Wilson glanced around quickly.

He still marvels at the size of the structure: "I could swear that the whole damned mountain was hollow. Right down the middle was a runway and, at the end, huge doors that I later found could be opened to allow a plane to take off right out of the mountain."

The CIA man and he proceeded to an elevator without saying a word. The CIA agent punched an unmarked button. Wilson does

not know how many floors they went down, because the elevator moved with lightning speed. It descended so fast that he almost lost his dinner! He was ushered out of the elevator and into an office down the hall to meet the Full Colonel in charge. He saluted and sized up the tall, angular officer standing in front of him. The Colonel's beady eyes had a mean look which was matched by his cold and harsh attitude.

The Colonel informed Wilson of his duties, as well as the plane schedules in and out of Nellis Air Force Base Headquarters, Las Vegas—the closest acknowledged military facility. The Colonel also told Wilson how to get there through the secret underground high-tech tunnel shuttle system connecting this installation with Nellis. Wilson was also warned that anything he saw was Top Secret, and that if he so much as "breathed wrong", or opened his mouth about anything he saw, it would be his last breath. Wilson noted soberly: "I believed him."

UFOs, ETs & 3-D SURPRISES AT S-4

Major Wilson had begun his duties at the Papoose Lake installation, still not knowing what existed 30 storeys farther down. He had been well indoctrinated in Top Secret work and knew all the consequences of keeping the nation's most guarded secrets. The past six years had been slow and boring, he recalls, and, other than what he saw at Wright-Patterson AFB, he felt that he was in a vacuum, going nowhere.

He was sitting in his office at S-4, mulling this over one morning, when a Lieutenant Colonel Bennett came in. He asked Wilson if he was busy ("Like he gave a damn," Wilson recalls), and said "Let's go".

Wilson followed the Lieutenant Colonel, and they eventually wound up two storeys down at the super-secret S-4 UFO technology area. As they came out on a landing there, Wilson saw eight different kinds of UFOs! There were intellectual-looking people all over the area, whom he guessed were scientists. He glanced at Bennett, who cut off his implied question with a curt "Forget it".

The Colonel and the Major went into a cubicle where there were about 20 officers and civilians sitting around. Wilson was startled when a woman came in who was at least eight feet tall. There was not an ounce of excess fat on her body, he recalls. She wore a strange-looking jumpsuit which had a "HI" pattern on the right side above the breast line. To this day, Wilson recollects the details of this striking encounter.

"The woman had finely chiselled features. Her blonde hair cascaded neatly past her shoulders. Her eyes were the bluest blue I'd ever seen. Somehow she was different. Little did I know, then, how different! She sat a large crystal on the table and, without warning, her fingers began to glow as she ran them over this crystal. A 3-D hologram began to form above it! I looked around the room and everyone's mouth was hanging open, and suddenly I noticed mine was, too. Little did I realise that at that moment my life would forever be changed. My past teachings slipped from me as I stared. My whole concept of life did a 180-degree turn as I watched the hologram, complete with sound, unfold the mysteries of the past and the present and of other worlds."

DATA FROM COLONEL WILSON'S FORM DOD214 DISCHARGE PAPERS

Name: Colonel Steve Wilson, USAF (Retired)
Date of Birth: 4/5/33 [5 April 1933]
Service No. AO 325727
Length of Service: 40 years, 19 days, 7 re-enlistments

Medals:

- (1) 2 Distinguished Flying Medals
- (2) 2 Purple Hearts
- (3) 1 Joint SVS Commendation Medal
- (4) 13 Good Conduct Medals
- (5) 1 National Defense Service Medal
- (6) 1 Korean Service Medal
- (7) 1 Vietnam Service Medal
- (8) 1 POW Medal
- (9) 1 USAF Commendation Medal

MIA/POW, Korea: 12/07/50 to 01/18/51 [7 Dec 1950 to 18 Jan 1951]

Education:

- (1) University of Oklahoma, 1956 to 1960
- (2) USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado
- (3) Advanced Flight Training, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas
- (4) High-Tech Weapons School, US Air Force
- (5) High-Tech Advanced Combat Computers, US Air Force

Wilson related that among the scenes which the female extraterrestrial's crystal hologram displayed for the assembled group, was the history of the Earth and of extraterrestrial involvement with it. That involvement included fashioning the consciousness of Jesus and sending him to live among Earthlings to point to a better way to understand life and to live. The extraterrestrial woman also showed the officers and scientists scenes from inhabited planets of other star systems.

Wilson was transformed by this experience: "When it was over, I knew that, whatever part I was to play in all of this, my life as I knew it had ended forever."

He would go on to be appointed executive officer of Project *Pounce*. Created in the final days of December 1980, Project *Pounce* is an elite group of Air Force Black Berets and military scientists who rush to the scene of any UFO crashes, cordon off the area, retrieve the extraterrestrial spacecraft and any occupants, then "sanitise" the crash site back to its pre-crash appearance and intimidate any outside witnesses into silence.

Eventually rising to the rank of Colonel and receiving an Ultra Top Secret, Cosmic Q, Level 27 security clearance, Wilson learned much about the inner workings of the Majestic-12 agency. Wilson's UFO-secrecy duties included interacting with covert "MIB" enforcement goons from the Wackenhut private security firm on contract to MJ-12. Wilson came to despise the "Whack"-enhut killers.

The Colonel learned about secret space-warfare operations, conducted by military astronauts trained at a covert Air Force Special Academy. He found out that these military astronauts fly US-manufactured antigravity aerospace craft, such as the two-man Lockheed X-22A disc, out of Vandenberg and Beale Air Force bases in California and up into space. These military astronauts then interdict UFOs deemed "unfriendly", and fire Star Wars weapons to disable or destroy them.

RETURN OF THE MAJI

Colonel Wilson came to know some things about the top command of Maji, including the identity of two of its executive board members: chairman Henry Kissinger and advisory scientist Edward Teller, both of whom hold the top-most Level 33 security clearance. He eventually learned enough about their avarice and hunger for power to sicken him. He discovered that the Maji were "so powerful that they acted as though they were above the President and the laws of nature and mankind". To his distress, Wilson found out later that they were to be known as the "New World Order".

Finally sickening of the unconstitutional and unethical activities of the Majestic-12 agency and of his involvement in "one of the most dastardly and heinous cover-ups the world has ever known", Wilson got out.

At retirement, after 40 years in the Air Force, Lt Colonel Wilson was Flight Commander of the 1st Special Forces Air Command, Vandenberg Air Force Base. His decorations include the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, two Air Force Distinguished Flying Crosses, two Purple Hearts, the

Joint Services Commendation Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the USAF Good Conduct Medal and the National Defense Service Medal.

After musing for 15 years, he decided to risk his life and tell all. The means he used was the global communication tool of the Internet. He placed his torrent of disclosures of sensitive information on the Skywatch webpage (www.wic.net/colonel/ufopage.htm) and founded a UFO information newsgroup as his forum (Skywatch_ok@msn.com).

After years of military and intelligence career-building by playing by the rules, Lt Colonel Steve Wilson, in retirement, has displayed the highest patriotism of all: whistle-blowing on the corrupt MJ-12 parallel government.

While stricken with cancer, Steve Wilson assesses the price of his years in the "black world" of the UFO cover-up: "I have no feelings, truthfully. My association with Maji has left me dead inside. I feel myself still cold and calculating. I never let anyone get close to me. I feel like a human robot. I have killed mercilessly and lied for the good of the country—or so I believed at the time."

His final comments cryptically hint at what everyone will soon know about extraterrestrial visitation, and the profound changes society will make as a consequence: "The things I have seen are beyond human understanding and totally unbelievable. I only have a desire to help humanity somehow through what is bound to come soon."

DIALOGUE WITH COLONEL STEVE WILSON

This dialogue between the author and Colonel Steve Wilson is dated Tuesday 19 August 1997:

RB (Dr Richard Boylan): In the Star Wars City (SDI/01) organisational chart you posted, there is identified an "Air Force Special Academy" (AFSA), which takes its orders from Star Wars City in Colorado Springs, CO. I take it that this is not the regular Air Force Academy, right?

SW (Colonel Steve Wilson): No, it isn't the regular academy.

RB: Is it AFSA which trains the military astronauts who are quietly sent up from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, while the Press keeps the public's attention on the space shuttle operating from Cape Canaveral, Florida?

SW: Yes, Vandenberg and Beale AF bases are both involved.

RB: Or does the AFSA have some other function?

SW: Yes, it has other functions in Black Ops.

RB: And what range of duty assignments do these Star Warriors [military astronauts] have, once they are positioned in space?

SW: To shoot down unfriendly UFOs. The US is shooting down at least one a day. Other countries are doing this also. Russia is averaging two a day.

[Author's note: I doubt seriously that the US shoots "down" one UFO per day, or any number near that. ONI and CIA informants have told CSETI's Dr Steven Greer that two UFOs were

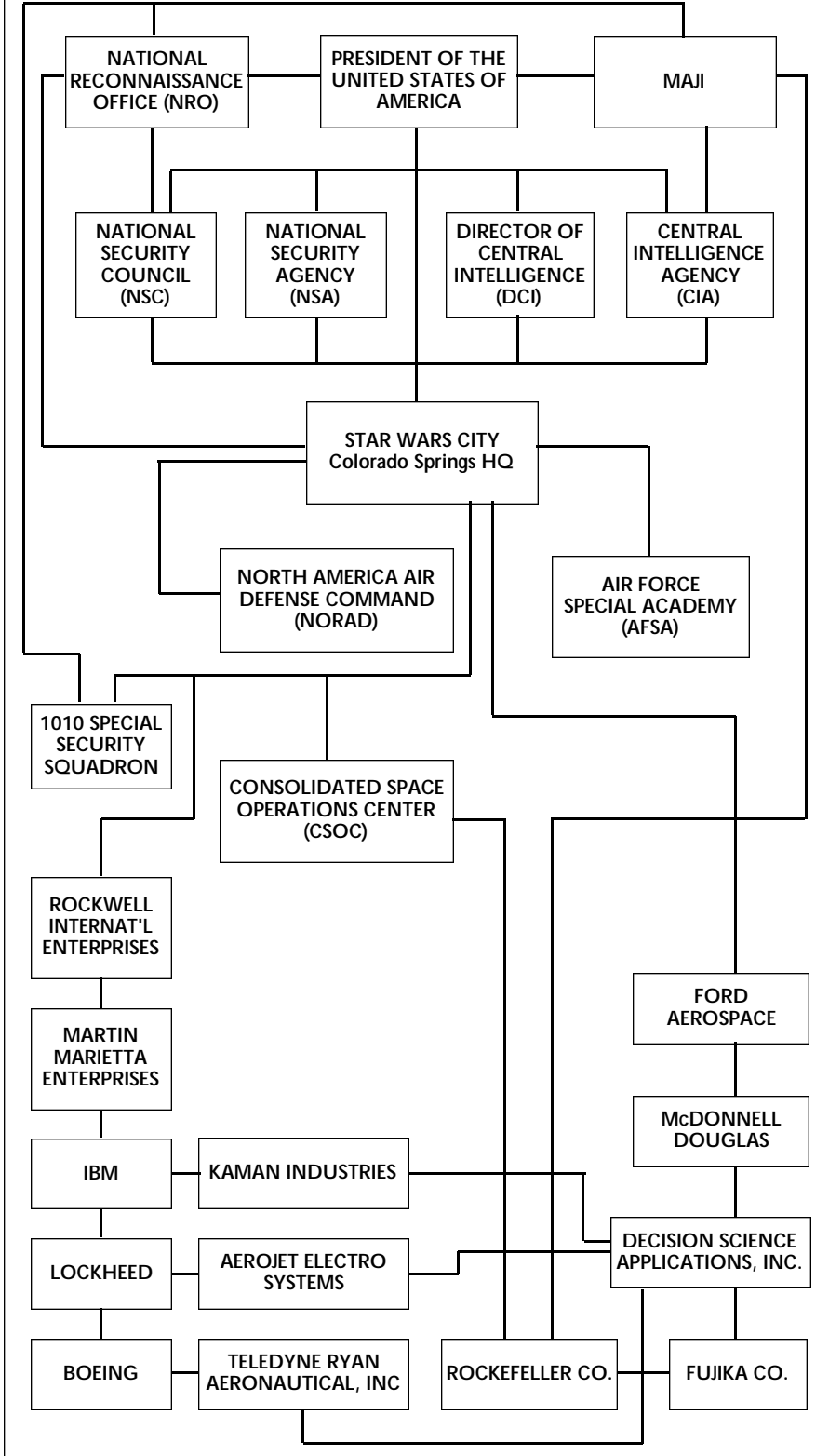
He would go on to be appointed executive officer of Project *Pounce*... an elite group of Air Force Black Berets and military scientists who rush to the scene of any UFO crashes, cordon off the area, retrieve the extraterrestrial spacecraft and any occupants, then "sanitise" the crash site...

STAR WARS CITY (SD1/01)

Code: Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as Spaceship Defense Initiative (Star Wars project).

Control Location: Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado Springs

US SPACE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS



shot "down" in 1995. From my research, I suspect that the number may be closer to a half-dozen per year—certainly tragic, regardless of the numbers. Dr Michael Wolf of MJ-12/SSG states that a renegade group, "the Cabal", is conducting these unprovoked attacks deliberately to sabotage peaceful relations between ETs and Earth.]

RB: And what vehicle do the military astronauts ascend into space and operate therefrom? Is it the [classified, not-supposed-to-exist] *Aurora* aerospace vehicle, which flies above Mach 8 and operates at 100 miles up where the atmosphere starts to approach vacuum?

SW: No. These are our ultimate two-man back-engineered UFOs and classified Ultra Cosmic Top Secret.

RB: The [Ultra-classified] *Pumpkinseed* is reportedly much faster and operates on a more exotic propulsion system, apparently including antigravity field propulsion and fuelled by antimatter reaction. Is this latter the vessel the military astronauts use in space?

SW: Cannot comment on this, but sure you can figure it out.

RB: In the analysis of the Star Wars City/Spaceship Defense Initiative organisation chart posted on Skywatch, there is identified the 1010 Special Security Squadron which bypasses the Air Force and reports directly to the National Reconnaissance [UFO cover-up] Office and to Maji [MJ-12, the UFO information policy group]. Is this specialised squadron composed of elite Delta Forces (Black Berets)?

SW: No. This is the W[h]ackenhut agency and their killers.

RB: Is this the unit in which Project *Pounce* was located?

SW: Project *Pounce* does not exist as a unit *per se*. We all had other jobs and each came from our own areas of expertise. No one knew the other, and we only came together on a crash retrieval. Thus the Ultimate level of security was maintained.

RB: "Ultimate", as in classified Ultra Cosmic Top Secret, Q Clearance, Level 33?

SW: Cosmic Q, Level 33 is Maji; Level 32 is MJ-12; Level 31, certain personnel in AC [aircraft] manufacturing; Level 30, the first four of W[h]ackenhut officials, etc., DOD, NSC. I was only a Level 27—as far as I could go.

RB: Ah, Colonel Steve—as always, you are a fund of interesting information.

Continued on page 88



'PIPELINES' ON EUROPA AND UFOs OVER MIR & BAIKONUR
by Rubén Sobrino

Spanish ufologist Rubén Sobrino, a member of SEIP-La Coruña, recently contributed this article to the magazine *Inexplicata*. Sobrino has his own website, *Expedientes Secretos*, and is webmaster for Spain's highly popular *Mundo Misterioso*.

On 16 January of this year, almost all the newspapers in our country echoed the same remarkable news item from Moscow, carried by the prestigious EFE news agency.

The agency disclosed certain controversial statements made by Russian astrophysicist Boris Rodionov to Moscow's *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, in which he claimed to have proof of the existence of "a highly developed extraterrestrial civilisation on one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter". The astrophysicist also claimed that the enigmatic "flying saucer phenomenon, which has stimulated popular imagination worldwide, could well be outriders for this civilisation".

Wielding a vast amount of scientific data and photographs transmitted by NASA's *Galileo* probe, Rodionov, a tenured professor of microphysics and cosmophysics at the State Institute of

Physical Engineering, stated that Europa, smallest of Jupiter's four main satellites, was "inhabited by an ancient and technologically advanced civilisation".

Through the use of a high-powered computer and sophisticated photographic analysis technology, the scientist managed to obtain a close-up with a record-breaking resolution of nine kilometres from the moon's surface, enabling him to make out the contours of what he calls pipelines, tunnels and spherical domes. According to Rodionov, the photo clearly shows that the lines, considered mere fissures by the scientific community, actually cross over each other like a knot of expressways.

Prof. Rodionov says that the variety of "pipelines" and "tunnels", having a diameter similar to the "Chunnel" that crosses the English Channel, is surprising. "There are 100-kilometre segments, as well as other pipelines having immense junctures or orifices between them."

Anyone may join the controversy, since the image in which Rodionov claims to see the aforementioned pipelines and tunnels is available to anyone having Internet access and a simple photo-retouching program capable of analysing it. This photo, which is available from the NASA/JPL net server that provides images for the *Galileo* mission, portrays a number of lines (fissures, in fact) which cross each other, but never at different elevations as Rodionov claims.

The fissures, having a width of 20 to 40 kilometres and a length of thousands of kilometres, are believed to be attributable to a period of global expansion on Europa caused by volcanic eruptions or geysers under its frosty surface, creating a series of fractures on the ice crust.

On 23 December 1998, another news item pertaining to the UFO phenomenon appeared in a number of papers. As with the preceding one, it also came from Moscow, but in this event the source was cosmonaut Alexandr Baladin.

Baladin stated that "flying saucers" have come into close proximity to the *Mir* space station as well as the Baikonur Cosmodrome, adding that sufficient evidence exists to warrant a scientific study of the phenomenon and that it is time that world governments officially acknowledged the UFO phenomenon's existence.

"General Vladimir Ivanov, former commander of Russia's Military Space Forces, recalls that three objects flew at a considerable altitude over the Baikonur Cosmodrome and were picked up on radar. There is no way they could have been airplanes," insisted the cosmonaut.

Baladin also disclosed at Brazil's First International Ufology Forum that he (along with fellow cosmonaut Musa Manarov) had been the protagonist of a disturbing

THE TWILIGHT ZONE

experience during his second space mission.

While the docking operations between his space capsule and *Mir* were underway, Baladin became aware of a glowing object gyrating a short distance away. Manarov managed to capture the strange phenomenon on videotape, which was shown during the UFO forum. Baladin claimed that the recording, along with other evidence presented, "must be studied by an international scientific commission".

Baladin insisted that the Russian military has a great contribution to make to UFO research, giving as an example the multiple-witness case at the Kaputsin Yar missile base, whose personnel sighted a semi-circular object flying at low altitude and lighting up all of the base's depots and magazines with a powerful searchlight in June 1989.

"Many of my old comrades, who are now working at top-secret military facilities, acknowledge having seen unidentified flying objects over manufacturing centres, gunnery ranges and military facilities."

In any event, Baladin made it clear that "not all that can be seen should be taken for a UFO, since it is very possible that we may be facing natural phenomena which have not been properly studied".

These explosive and unexpected statements should at least give us cause to ask many questions about what is happening in the former USSR on the ufological level.

(Source: *Inexplicata*, <http://www.inexplicata.com>)

MONSANTO'S TOP-SECRET RESEARCH AND THE 'SEEDING' OF AMERICA

by Kenny Young

With the July 1997 publication of Philip J. Corso's *The Day After Roswell*, the retired Lieutenant Colonel, who served under Eisenhower, introduced the public to the concept of the "seeding" of American industry and corporations with exotic technology derived from recovered extraterrestrial vehicles.

In the midst of the hype and furore over the Corso publication, I couldn't help but temper my disbelief in serious consideration of his claims, because of a bizarre encounter that I have been absorbed in for nearly two years.

The Phantom Informant

In the spring of 1995 I received a phone call from a resident of Springfield, Ohio. "I wanted to tell you about certain reverse-engineering projects conducted on flying saucer components," stated the voice on the other end of the phone line. The caller had tracked me down after a statewide Associated Press newspaper article was published in a Springfield, Ohio, newspaper. The article had portrayed me as a "UFO skeptic" who questioned the possibilities of extraterrestrial visitations.

"I'm listening," I replied to the caller, expecting an outlandish or delusional account to commence. To my surprise, the gentleman on the other end of the line

sounded cognisant, sane and knowledgeable.

"A friend of mine was an employee at Monsanto Research Corporation, on Nicholas Road near Dayton, Ohio..."

The caller (who claimed to be formerly of the military) and I had agreed to meet for lunch at a restaurant south of Dayton within two weeks.

I had contacted two acquaintances, Carla and Lois, who shared my interest in accounts of the bizarre, and we all thought it would be intriguing to meet the informant and receive his news.

"I wanted to tell you about certain reverse-engineering projects conducted on flying saucer components," stated the voice on the other end of the phone line.

We left Cincinnati with plenty of time to spare and, reaching the Dayton area an hour before our appointment, decided to venture to the Monsanto Research Complex, the focal point of the drama.

Having been given directions to the facility by the informant, we found the complex easily. Situated near Interstate 75 on Nicholas Road, south of Dayton, the facility is now operating under the name of Quality Chemical, and from the road it appears to be several big, box-shaped buildings surrounded by fencing. The top halves of the windowless buildings are riddled with air ducts, protruding ventilation shafts and metal railings.

Approaching the main gate, a security guard put down his sandwich and hitched his pants up around his big belly. "Can I help you?"

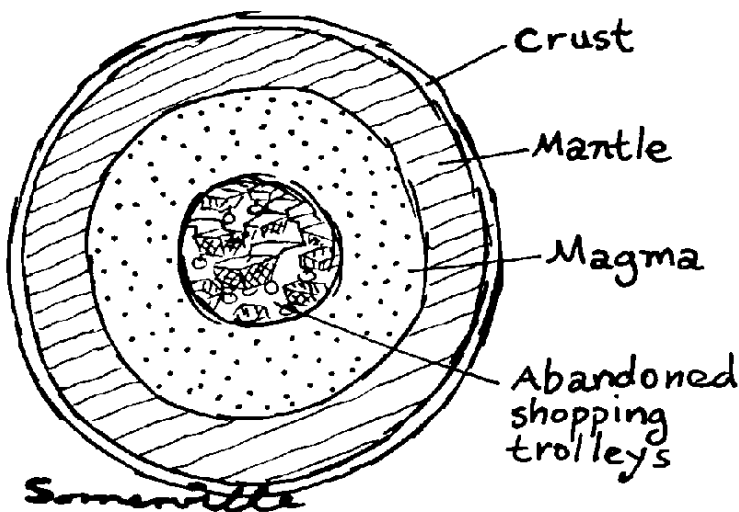
"I am conducting a research project on corporations in this area, and am curious to know if this facility was once called Monsanto Research," I said, just to break the ice, even though I already knew the answer.

"Yes it was, several years ago."

"Do you know what type of research projects were done here?" I asked, hoping for something juicy.

"Nope, but it was some classified project from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base."

Carla and Lois thanked the security



officer after we had gleaned everything possible from him—including details of several large fires that had occurred years prior. Driving away, we were unanimously impressed by the statement from the watchman regarding a classified Air Force project. Even though unaware of the specific activities performed at the facility he was guarding, the officer had provided soft corroboration of Air Force affiliation—an affiliation we were now on our way to verify through the offerings of the mysterious whistleblower who would later be known as "the Phantom Informant".

We met the gentleman as he waited in his car outside the restaurant. Parking next to him, we greeted one another and entered the restaurant. Telling the gentleman of our recent experience with the security guard, he smiled with a self-assured grin and said, "That's interesting."

"Tell us about this friend of yours," came the question from Carla after food was ordered.

"He's dead, now...but he used to work at Monsanto and had a security clearance," said the former military officer. "Evidently, as the story goes, parts and components from a flying saucer were taken to the Monsanto facility and kept there for a number of years. The situation was kept quiet and, surprisingly, extensive security precautions had been deemed unnecessary. The low-intensity security provided a good cover for the highly classified project."

"Where did this flying saucer come from?" came the next obvious question.

"I don't know, but we've all heard stories about Roswell," said the informant as he sought to deflect the anxious questions and stay on his point. "Anyhow, there were a number of other operations at the facility that had also been going on, and there had been several accidents over the years. One involved a chemical explosion which resulted in a large fire."

Carla chanced a quick glance to Lois, recalling the earlier statement from the security guard.

"One particular accident occurred as a result of experimentation with gravity waves. This person was injured and taken to the Miami Valley Hospital where he was held a while for observation. He was released later in the evening, but he was said to be disoriented for a while.

"Much of the reverse-engineering research was regarding gravity waves. In

fact, at one point I was told of a rod or baton-like instrument that could be pointed at a heavy block of concrete. When they would point this rod at the block, they could lift it up into the air...almost magically.

"There were also some nuclear materials that were produced at the location, and they were taken discreetly by the truckload to Jackass Flats for burial and disposal. The whole facility was contaminated at one time."

"Did this contamination have anything to do with the components?" I asked, trying to home-in on the UFO discussion.

"...as the story goes, parts and components from a flying saucer were taken to the Monsanto facility and kept there for a number of years..."

The low-intensity security provided a good cover for the highly classified project."

"I'm sure some of it could have," he replied with uncertainty, giving us the impression that he wasn't seemingly a "know-it-all". "But the real story is the man who came in."

Monsanto's Mysterious Visitor

"According to my late friend, apparently there was a certain person who visited Monsanto under armed escort. He had paid visits about a half-dozen times from the late '60s to the early '70s. This well-dressed person had a security clearance to get in, and was allowed to interact with the employees there."

The term "interact" caused eyebrows to raise as the Phantom Informant paused to allow his enigmatic comment to sow the seed of curiosity.

"He talked to them," the informant clarified, "but he wasn't a regular person. This individual would talk with the workers and discuss certain matters about routine job duties and inspections, and, more cryptically, would discuss matters about their own personal lives. He knew things he wasn't supposed to know."

"What do you mean, 'he wasn't a regular person?'" asked Carla intensely.

"I mean, he wasn't a regular person. He looked normal, just like you or me, even wore a nice business suit, but he wasn't a regular person. He talked to the people and, when he did, he ruined them. He knew things he shouldn't have. He talked with my friend, and whatever he said that day traumatised him for the rest of his life. His widow told me that from that day forward he sat up on the edge of his bed at nights, in a cold sweat, and wondered about that man. He said, 'That man knew everything about me.'"

According to the informant, "parts and components" of an exotic and unknown technology were taken from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and reverse-engineered at the Monsanto Research Lab on Nicholas Road under light security. The parts were duplicated there and taken elsewhere for re-assembly.

Not satisfied with gleaned these details from a second-hand source, I sought more details of the deceased gentleman in question. I was told that the wife of this worker talked to the informant on plenty of occasions, for they had been acquaintances through their mutual association with the worker and continue to talk years after the death of the worker.

The account, if true, remains unverifiable at present. However, with the implication of Monsanto by Colonel Philip Corso and his book, two years later, and with the recent admissions by Bell Labs and American Computer Company, the bizarre tale of the reverse-engineered parts and components from the Monsanto Research Complex may simply be another piece in a warped and convoluted puzzle that is too strange to be true—and, if true, too difficult to believe.

(Source: From an article by Kenny Young, <http://home.fuse.net/ufo/MONSANTO.htm>)



REVIEWS

BOOKS

Reviewed by Ruth Parnell

GENETIC ENGINEERING, FOOD, AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

by Luke Anderson

Publisher: Scribe, Aust/NZ, 2000 (first published by Green Books, UK, 1999)
ISBN: 0-908011-43-1 (191pp pb);
1-870098-78-1 (pb, UK, USA)
Price: AUD\$17.95; NZD\$24.95; £3.95
Available: **Australia/NZ**—Scribe Publications, tel (03) 9349 5955; **UK**—Green Books, tel 01803 863260, e-mail greenbooks@gn.apc.org; **USA**—Chelsea Green, tel (802) 295 6300

The backlash against genetically engineered food is gaining pace worldwide, not only on a consumer level but at a global trade level, as more people become aware of the implications for agriculture, health and the environment from an inadequately tested technology. This brief guidebook, *Genetic Engineering, Food, and Our Environment*, is recommended reading for background on genetic science as well as on up-to-date developments (as at February 2000) on diverse GE-related subjects.

The author, Luke Anderson, is a UK-based writer, campaigner and speaker on GE issues, and here he does an admirable job in paring down his research into a succinct summary of these often complex matters. He looks at potential allergic reactions and antibiotic resistance with GE food, genetic pollution of crops from unchecked transfer of genes, dangers with herbicide- and insect-resistant crops, and the environmental hazards of glyphosate (the active ingredient in the herbicide Roundup). He considers bio-

diversity and biopiracy, terminator technology, patents on life, rBST milk, and the inability of GE technology to live up its "feed the world" promise.

Anderson targets the so-called "life sciences" corporations and their pathetic PR campaigns aimed at allaying consumer concerns about GE food, and highlights the importance of the Precautionary Principle in setting up mechanisms so that human, animal and environmental health can be properly protected. This edition has an informative foreword by Bob Phelps of the Gene Ethics Network, covering GE specifics on the Australian/NZ scene, and an extensive list of GE info resources worldwide.

THE INQUISITION

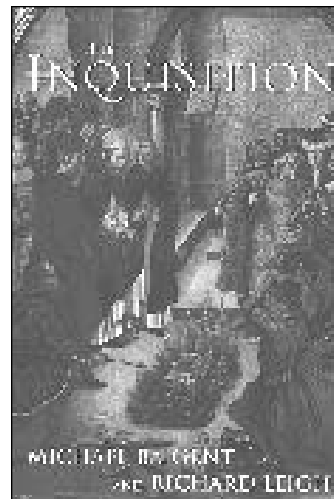
by Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh

Publisher: Viking/Penguin, UK, 1999
ISBN: 0-670-88032-9 (318pp hc)
Price: AUD\$45.00; NZD\$49.95; £16.99;
NLGf66,90; CAD\$40.00
Available: **Aust/NZ/UK/Canada**—Penguin Books; **Europe**—NEXUS Office, tel +31 (0)1321 380558

By the time you read this, the Pope may have apologised for some of the excesses committed in the name of Jesus Christ in the past 2,000 years. But if the Inquisition is on the agenda, it's unlikely to be the subject of a direct apology because, as Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh describe in their latest work, *The Inquisition*, it lives on under the title "Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith", having only lost its contemptuous name in 1908. Before then, however, the Papal Infallibility Bill of 1870 pronounced what is tantamount to an intellectual Inquisition—one that continues in its various guises to this very day.

Looking back on the era of the Crusades, no one could have expected that a 'humble' friar named Dominic would start a purge in the early 13th century that led to the deaths of millions of so-called heretics, unbelievers, Jews, pagans, women who were or were not witches, scientists, Freemasons and any other free-thinkers who could be subjugated over the next 600-odd years. Even the dreaded Spanish Inquisition of both Crown and Church was only part of the story, its 1478 imprimatur only revoked in 1834. The mass burnings (especially of women) in Europe over hundreds of years can only be interpreted as a total repudiation of Nature by the Church—a pattern which has been ongoing for near-on 2,000 years.

The authors emphasise that they don't wish to denigrate the virtuous deeds of the majority of churchmen (not women!), but from their book it's obvious the Catholic Church has so much for which to answer.



REVIEWS



BOOKS

MASS CONTROL: ENGINEERING HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

by Jim Keith

Publisher: IllumiNet Press, USA, 1999
ISBN: 1-881532-20-8 (253pp tpb)
Price: AUD\$30.00; NZD\$36.50; £11.95;
USD\$16.95 +\$2.00 p&h in USA, \$3.00
Canada, \$5.00 elsewhere; NLGf40,90
Available: **Aust**—NEXUS Magazine; **NZ**—
NEXUS Office; **UK**—Counter Prodns, tel
0171 274 9009; **Europe**—NEXUS Office;
USA—IllumiNet Press, tel +1 (770) 279
2745, website www.illuminetpress.com;
Adventures Unlimited, tel (815) 253 6390

We dedicate our review of Jim Keith's posthumously published book to his memory. This celebrated conspiracy researcher died suddenly in September last year (see Global News 7/01). Perhaps it's ironic that *Mass Control* should be his last book, for never before has our challenge been more urgent, as mind-control technology becomes ever more finely tuned and increasingly used against 'troublesome' individuals and groups.

Mass Control: Engineering Human Consciousness is Jim Keith's follow-up to his 1997 book, *Mind Control, World Control* (see review in 5/02), and expands on many themes based on new material and testimony. Keith provides additional historical perspective, tracking today's social engineering movements such as outcome-based education to late 19th-century German influences (without the rhetoric). He briefly relates the experiences of several former CIA *Monarch* and cultist mind-control victims in as bal-

anced a way as can be expected, considering their shocking claims. And he reiterates that, far from being science fiction, the electronic, microwave and even pharmacological mind-control and surveillance technologies used by intelligence agency operatives are only becoming more sophisticated, intrusive and lethal. As Keith would attest, were he with us today, there's no shortage of mind-control harassment victims coming forward to speak out, against the odds.

Read this damning book to find out more about the black-budget projects which US taxpayers have unwittingly financed.

SECRET CHAMBER

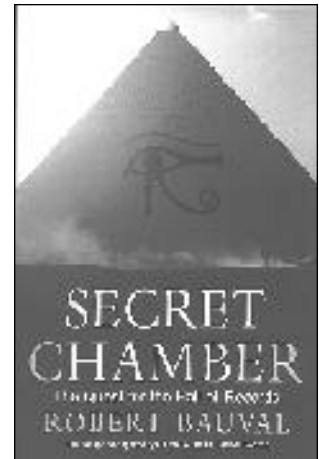
by Robert Bauval

Publisher: Century, UK, 1999
ISBN: 0-7126-8048-9 (433pp hc), 0-7126-8453-0 (433pp, tpb)
Price: AUD\$27.95 (tpb); NZD\$57.95 (hc),
NZD\$34.95 (tpb); £16.99 (hc);
NLGf66,90; USD\$38.00 inc. p&h (hc)
Available: **Aust/NZ/UK**—Random House;
Europe—NEXUS, tel +31 (0)1321 380558;
USA/Canada—NEXUS UK, tel +44 1342
322854, e-mail nexus@ukoffice.u-net.com

The promised placement of an alloy capstone on the apex of the Great Pyramid by the Egyptian authorities on 1st January 2000—heralded by author/engineer Robert Bauval in his latest book, *Secret Chamber*—has not yet happened (at least as we go to press in early March). Nor has the tiny door in the shaft of the Queen's chamber been opened; nor has the fabled Hall of Records been discovered; nor have the ancient gods yet returned. But, the exciting news is that the symbolic sarcophagus of Osiris has been uncovered in a previously submerged chamber, 30 metres below the surface between

the Sphinx and the Khafre Pyramid, thus giving credence to Bauval's insistence that there are still secrets of great import just waiting to be discovered.

In *Secret Chamber*, Bauval devotes a chapter to the tomb of Osiris and traces the esoteric clues in Hermetic and Masonic texts which suggest that sacred books attributed to Thoth, the Egyptian god of wisdom and writing, were deposited on "Monte Libyco", on the Giza plateau—most likely below the Sphinx, in view of recent seismographic evidence and Bauval's own astronomical calculations. Indeed, the quest for the Hall of Records has taken on mythical overtones, boosted by Edgar Cayce's 1932 prophecy and, more recently, by the Cayce group ARE's willingness to fund excavations in hand with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities. Bauval relates the stories and intrigue behind these and other latter-day attempts to unlock the mysteries of Giza, and his treatment is engrossing.





REVIEWS

BOOKS

THE ARCH CONSPIRATOR

by Len Bracken

Publisher: Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, Illinois, USA, 1999

ISBN: 0-932813-72-0 (343pp tpb)

Price: NLGf40,90 to UK; NLGf35,90 in Europe; USD\$14.95 + p&h

Available: **UK/Europe**—NEXUS Office, The Netherlands, tel +31 (0)1321 380558; **USA**—Adventures Unlimited, tel (815) 253 6390, fax (815) 253 6300, e-mail auphq@frontiernet.net

American author and self-styled "arch conspirator" Len Bracken has some nerve stamping his favourite moniker on his new book, but it's in keeping with the roguish style that permeates his writings on conspiracy theory and history. Bracken has his own conspiracy zine, *Extraphile*, and is a contributor to alternative publications such as *Steamshovel Press*, whose editor, Kenn Thomas, contributed the cryptic foreword to this collection of essays.

Bracken's anarchic approach takes in the psychological dimension of geography across time; thus it's not surprising to find references to ancient Greek wars, Roman slave revolts, Machiavelli and the streets of New York City in the same flow of argument, all connected in a conspiracy sense to basic drives like instinct and lust for life. As for the definition of psycho geography, Bracken offers more than a dozen, including that it "is intentionally vague", but "is the outlook of the lookout, an inspection of the spectacle", which gives some vague idea!

Included is an Anti-Labor Day polemic

against work which is further highlighted in the so-called Neo-Catiline conspiracy where he argues for the cancellation of all Third World debt in the face of the forces of global capitalism. There are raves taking in conspiratorial underpinnings in Russia, Poland, Italy, Central America and South Africa, as well as his lengthy thesis on a zero-work theory of revolution and general theory of civil war. Some of this material is off the wall, but Bracken is ultimately witty, entertaining and mind-expanding.

LEY LINES: A Comprehensive Guide to Alignments

by Danny Sullivan

Publisher: Piatkus, UK, 1999

ISBN: 0-7499-2017-3 (230pp hc)

Price: AUD\$44.95; NZD\$79.95; £16.99; NLGf66,90

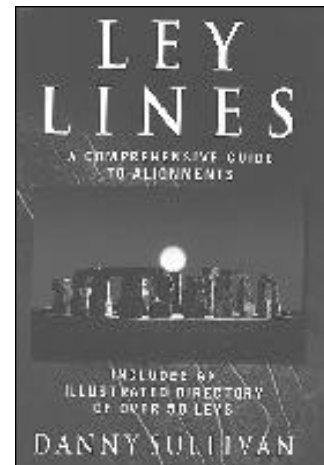
Available: **Aust**—Hodder Headline, tel (02) 8248 0800; **NZ**—David Bateman Ltd, tel (09) 415 7664; **UK**—Piatkus Books, tel 0171 631 0710; **Europe**—NEXUS Office, tel +31 (0)1321 380558; **USA/Canada**—General Publishing, tel (416) 445 3333

A definitive explanation of the ley line phenomenon continues to elude researchers, despite the past 75 years of investigation and theorising. The scientific study of Earth mysteries began in modern times with Alfred Watkins' 1925 survey of Britain's criss-crossing lines and monuments, and has metamorphosed through the 1960s spiritual revival to new heights in the 1990s, taking in academia, the new age, the crop circle phenomenon and UFOs.

In *Ley Lines*, author Danny Sullivan, an architect and recent former editor of *The Ley Hunter* magazine, provides the essential

background (and gives some sensible tips) to steer the lay "ley hunter" on the right path. And while these ancient paths through the landscape (not just in Britain, but in Europe, the Americas and Australia) have unusual properties and connections, long-term attempts to quantify their energy patterns and functions have drawn inconclusive results—as Sullivan's predecessor and mentor Paul Devereux found with his Rollright stones Dragon Project.

Here, Sullivan's focus is on the enigma of straight landscape lines, be they Watkinsian ley lines, astronomical alignments, energy paths, processional ways, old straight tracks, funeral paths, death roads, spirit lines, or UFO highways à la Aimé Michel. Sullivan includes a directory of ley lines, together with diagrams, covering over 50 sites in the British Isles and Europe. Above all, he fosters the spirit of enquiry by encouraging readers to get involved and build up their own ley maps in their areas.



REVIEWS



BOOKS

PROJECTIONS OF THE CONSCIOUSNESS

by **Waldo Vieira, MD**

Publisher: IIPC, UK, 1997

ISBN: 85-86019-25-9 (249pp tpb)

Price: £10.00; NLGf28,90; USD\$12.00

Available: **UK**—International Institute of Projectiology and Conscientiology, tel +44 0171 723 0544, e-mail London@iipc.org, website www.iipc.org; **Europe**—NEXUS Office; **USA**—IIPC, tel/fax (718) 721 6257, e-mail iipcnyusa@aol.com

Brazilian physician, dentist and plastic surgeon Waldo Vieira, MD, is also a world-renowned consciousness researcher. He first experienced a "whirlwind projection" of consciousness in 1941, aged nine, and has devoted much of the past 40 years to exploring/cataloguing the varieties and qualities of out-of-body states. "Projection allows one to replace belief with knowledge," he says. In 1988 he founded the International Institute of Projectiology and Conscientiology, a non-profit group operating in seven countries, which aims to clarify the phenomenon with the general public.

Dr Vieira's book, *Projections of the Consciousness*, is one of only a couple of his dozen books that has been translated from Portuguese into English, long after its original publication. It is based on his diary records of 60 significant out-of-body experiences that he underwent in the second half of 1979, and they represent the broad spectrum of experiences possible beyond this physical dimension—from encounters with disoriented, departed ones and soul entities

preparing for birth, to attainment of total consciousness expansion and transcendence of the time-space continuum.

Dr Vieira maintains that we all experience separations from the body during sleep; but retaining lucid memories requires the determination to want to sharpen one's powers of mental concentration. Tips for achieving this as well as techniques to practise are interspersed through the pages of his diary accounts. With too few books available on astral projection/out-of-body experiences, this one is well worth studying.

THE COINCIDENCE FILE

by **Ken Anderson**

Publisher: Blandford Cassell, UK, 1999

ISBN: 0-7137-2749-7 (256pp tpb)

Price: AUD\$29.95; NZD\$18.95; £9.99; NLGf38,90

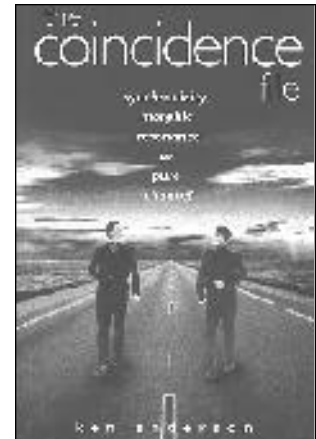
Available: **Aust**—Allen & Unwin, tel (02) 8425 0100; **NZ**—Archetype Book Agents, tel (09) 377 3800; **UK**—Blandford Cassell, tel 0171 420 5555; **Europe**—NEXUS Office, tel +31 (0)1321 380558; **USA**—Blandford Cassell, tel 1800 561 7704

With this follow-up to his third book, *Coincidences: Chance or Fate?* (see 3/02), Sydney-based journalist/author Ken Anderson aims partly to entertain but mainly to raise awareness of the ubiquitous yet mysterious phenomenon of coincidence.

Anderson explains how the mechanistic thinking of the 17th century put a damper on the public's attitude to coincidence as a demonstration of our connectedness with nature, the universe and each other. Then, in the early 20th century, thinking changed again, with Jung's theorising on synchronicity and mathematicians analysing coincidences in terms of statistical analysis. And

now, at the millennium turnover, with people becoming increasingly aware of coincidence in their lives, some authors believe this signifies humanity is on the brink of a huge expansion in consciousness. Yet Anderson doesn't necessarily agree, suggesting instead that the subject should be approached with objectivity, but he continues to be amazed by the way coincidences creep into people's lives. He advocates keeping a coincidences diary as an *aide-mémoire* for finding deeper meanings and greater self-understanding.

The Coincidence File is divided into three parts. The first part presents accounts from people who claim their lives have been enriched by coincidence, and touches on awareness, morphic resonance, intuition, miracles, names and numbers; the second, published accounts from around the world; and the third part looks at the uncanny similarities of the Lincoln and Kennedy assassinations. Don't be surprised if it changes your attitude to coincidences in your life.





REVIEWS

BOOKS

PROGESTERONE: The Natural Hormone

by **Kimberley Paterson**

Publisher: Flip Publishing Ltd, New Zealand, 1999

ISBN: 0-9582011-5-3 (132pp tpb)

Price: AUD\$16.95; NZD\$19.95; £7.99

airmail to UK/Europe; USD\$13.99 airmail

to USA; CAD\$18.95 airmail to Canada

Available: **Aust**—Banyan Tree Book

Distributors, tel (08) 8363 4244; **NZ**—

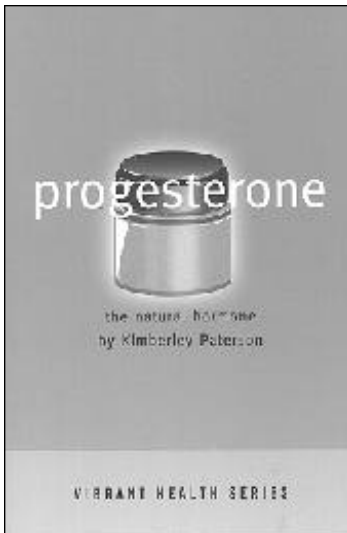
Bookshops; Forrester Books, tel (09) 415

2080; **UK/Europe/USA/Canada**— Flip

Publishing Ltd, PO Box 1815, Auckland

1001, New Zealand, tel (09) 379 8666, fax

(09) 379 8667



The lives of tens of thousands of women around the world have been transformed by natural progesterone. Women who have suffered from PMS, menopausal symptoms, migraine, osteoporosis and a multitude of other health problems—including the side-effects of synthetic hormone replacement therapy—have derived great benefit from using a nature-identical progesterone hormone cream. (And many of them have done so as a result of reading Sherrill Sellman's articles in NEXUS.)

In *Progesterone: The Natural Hormone*, New Zealand-based independent journalist, author and former nurse Kimberley Paterson explains the science and history of progesterone and laments that, in her country at least, this safe, nature-identical cream is now available only on doctor's prescription—ostensibly to safeguard patient welfare and protect against unscrupulous manufacturers. Is it any coincidence, she asks, that nature-

derived, non-synthetic compounds, used by traditional societies for millennia, can't be patented, and that doctors tend to prescribe synthetic hormones pushed by pharmaceutical multinationals but which often have disastrous side-effects?

This brief but info-packed guide includes advice on how natural progesterone can help a variety of women's health problems; guidance on healthy nutrition; an interview with progesterone 'guru' Dr John Lee; contacts in Australasia; and a medical paper to copy for your doctor if he/she happens to be unaware of this natural therapy. This book is recommended for all women who want to be more responsible for their own health.

THE MAGIC OF OUR UNIVERSE:

Beyond the Facts

by **Kent Davis Moberg**

Publisher: Camelot Prodn, USA, 1999

ISBN: 0-9663797-2-1 (132pp tpb)

Price: NLGf35,90; USD\$14.95

Available: **Europe**—NEXUS Office;

USA—Camelot Productions, PO Box

1709, Blowing Rock, NC 28605-1709, tel

+1 (828) 265 0241

Our world, let alone our universe, is a mysterious place full of unknowns and anomalies that can be threatening to those with closed minds. Kent Moberg's stance in *The Magic of Our Universe* is to highlight some of these anomalies and suggest how they are interconnected, though his explanations fall short of giving definitive answers.

His coverage takes in some of the pet subjects of Fortean: extraterrestrial life, crop circles, cattle mutilations, crystal skulls, falling fish and frogs, vampires, unidentified lake and wilderness creatures, spontaneous human combustion, miracles and angels, life beyond death, ghosts, poltergeists and extrasensory perception. Each anomaly is divided according to type, definition, statistics, history, documented evidence, speculation and resources, including researchers of note (biogs are brief and under-researched), useful websites, organisations (mainly US-based), docos and books (which are not listed with publisher details).

Moberg relies rather heavily on information gleaned from television documentaries, and while these may reflect popular tastes and fulfill some infotainment needs, they are no substitute for hard-core research, especially as much important detail never makes it to the screen. Indeed, in this reliance, Moberg misses some valid viewpoints and explanations from frontier science fields and instead takes us "beyond the facts" while offering only more questions. Nevertheless, he does highlight interesting cases for the curious-minded to pursue.

REVIEWS



BOOKS

WHAT IF EVERYTHING YOU THOUGHT YOU KNEW ABOUT AIDS WAS WRONG?

by Christine Maggiore

Publisher: AFAA, USA, 1999 (4th ed rev)

ISBN: 0-9674153-0-6 (286pp tpb)

Price: USD\$10.95 + USD\$2.00 p&h in USA, USD\$5.00 p&h to Aust/NZ/UK/Eur, USD\$2.00 to Canada; NLGf26,90

Available: **USA**—American Foundation for AIDS Alternatives/Alive & Well, tel +1 (818) 780 1875, e-mail AFAA@alive-andwell.org, website www.aliveandwell.org; **Europe**—NEXUS Office



This slim but powerful book has turned a few heads around on the HIV=AIDS hypothesis/fraud since it was first published in the USA in 1996. For author Christine Maggiore, the impetus for writing *What if Everything You Thought You Knew About AIDS Was Wrong?* (now in its fourth revised edition) came a result of her being declared HIV-positive in 1992 (while being in no risk category), then becoming an AIDS activist, and then discovering a body of scientific, medical and epidemiological data at odds with that of the "AIDS establishment". In 1995, this HIV dissident set up her own organisation to disseminate alternative information and give renewed hope to HIV-positives who are still alive and well.

In her book, Maggiore provides facts and figures on the science of AIDS and HIV, the variable accuracy of AIDS tests, the fallacy of the viral load concept, the alarming effects of new and "combo cocktail" AIDS drugs, and the statistical fudging that helps keep the AIDS industry booming. She considers who is really at risk (immune-suppressing drug-taking activity is a key factor) and what actually causes this combination of illnesses popularly called AIDS.

Maggiore also gives well-reasoned advice for anyone who has tested positive for HIV, and outlines alternative health/wellness options available, from ayurvedic to naturopathic medicine. She includes a guide to "AIDS-speak", numerous references, organisations (US-based), websites and publications to consult, and personal case stories to inspire. This is a book that clearly dispels the myths about AIDS.

THE LOST MAGIC OF CHRISTIANITY: Celtic Essene Connections

by Michael Poynder

Publisher: Green Magic, UK, 1999

ISBN: 0-9536631-0-8 (192pp tpb)

Price: AUD\$31.95; AUD\$37.95 econ. air to NZ; £9.99; IRE12.70; NLGf39,90; USD\$17.95

Available: **Aust/NZ**—Banyan Tree, Adelaide, tel +61 (0)8 8363 4244, fax +61 (0)8 8363 4255; **UK**—Counter Culture, tel/fax +44 (0)1823 698895; **Ireland**—Easons; **Europe**—NEXUS Office; **USA**—Samuel Weiser, tel (212) 777 6363

Interwoven through the fabric of millennia of cultural and religious traditions is a common thread which joins all those who have sought unity with the Source. The fundamentals of this premise are ably elucidated by Michael Poynder in *The Lost Magic of Christianity*. Here he explains how the first of the Essene Christians came to Britain in AD 36 and quickly found common ground with the Celtic Druids. Indeed, that commonality goes way back to the neolithic priests/seers who tuned into and amplified natural forces by positioning stones in sacred geometric relationships.

This ancient metaphysics and esotericism, with roots in both the East and West, encompassed knowledge of how to tap into energy flows and represent them in graphic, spiral forms (Celtic knotwork being a later development); understanding of the human chakra and meridian systems (and how to use them for pendulum dowsing of earth/water energies); and insights into the powerful geometries of crystals, the stars and architecture (later seen in the Irish round towers, whose positioning around Ireland mimics the winter solstice night sky).

This tuning-in to nature, so basic to the Druids and Celtic Christians, was eventually debased by the patriarchal priesthood of the Church of Rome. The magical traditions went 'underground', the memories were relegated to folklore and the spirit of the people was suppressed. But the magic is not all lost, and Poynder gives guidance to help the individual take responsibility for their divine selfhood. His fresh look at our ancient heritage suggests a few more pieces of the puzzle that we can put in place.



REVIEWS

BOOKS

EARTH RISING: The Revolution

by Dr Nick Begich & James Roderick

Publisher: Earthpulse Press, USA, 1999

ISBN: 1-890693-43-X (286pp tpb)

Price: AUD\$30.00; NZD\$37.90; £14.95; NLGf43,90; USD\$17.95 p&h

Available: **Aust**—NEXUS Magazine, tel

(07) 5442 9280; **NZ**—NEXUS Office, tel

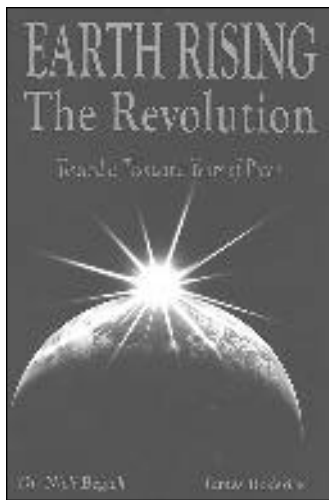
(09) 403 8193; **UK/Europe**—NEXUS

offices; **USA**—Earthpulse Press, Alaska, tel

+1 (907) 249 9111, www.earthpulse.com;

Adventures Unlimited, tel (815) 253 6390,

e-mail auphq@frontiernet.net



The pace of technological advance is so rapid that it leaves our ethical and social systems, not to mention the average person, struggling to catch up. The problem is amplified when the technologies developed by the military-industrial complex are kept secret under national security laws.

Fellow Alaska-based activists Dr Nick Begich and Jim Roderick, authors of *Earth Rising*, have presented papers to the European Parliament, resulting in the EP calling on the US to reveal its true intentions for the HAARP ionospheric installation (which it hasn't, as yet), but their example shows that like-minded, well-informed, determined individuals *can* make a difference in getting ethics put on the agenda—and will need to, if we're going to have any personal freedom in the future.

The array of high-tech weaponry that is in existence—and which, because it exists (yet is publicly denied or downplayed), is being used against unsuspecting populations and environments—is mind-boggling: weapons employing lasers, electromagnetic pulses, microwaves and acoustics, psychotronics to effect mind/behaviour control, and ionospheric beams to alter the weather. Other

not-so-secret high-tech advances are already used as weapons of control, e.g., biometric ID systems, interactive TV, thermal imaging camera surveillance—and that's not to forget the *Echelon* system that's been monitoring our communications for years.

Begich and Roderick warn that we'll all be living in police states unless concerned citizens rise up and demand their governments exert controls over the implementation of these Big Brother technologies. Their intelligent, well-researched book is a clarion call to action if we want to live in peace.

GAIA MATRIX

by Peter Champoux and Friends

Publisher: Franklin Media, USA, 1999

ISBN: 0-9672328-0-5 (242pp tpb)

Price: USD\$25.00 + \$5.00 p&h in USA

Available: **USA**—Franklin Media, tel +1

(413) 623 2168, foreign orders (518)

436 9686, fax +1 (413) 623 5954,

e-mail franklinmedia@arkhom.com

It took 20 years of studying rocks, working as both stone mason and sculptor, and delving into ancient mysteries for Peter Champoux ("rock of the fields") to develop "a deeper understanding of our relationship to sacred space and the crust of the Earth as a matrixed landscape". In 1993 he discovered what he calls "the core Arkhom geometry of the Gaia Matrix" in western Massachusetts (corresponding with the centre of the North American tectonic plate), and extrapolated the geometry to take in all that region and beyond.

In *Gaia Matrix*, Champoux defines Arkhom as a geometry that comprises biological elements and embraces human cultural and geographic parameters. But he also sees these landscape geometries as resonating on a grander scale, inviting humanity through their harmonic resonance to embark on a new renaissance in religion, science, art and politics. This concept may not be easily grasped but it is intriguing, as he shows that the locations of key events in pre/post-Columbian history have surprising relationships with the geometries he delineates; indeed, such concepts were quite familiar to America's Masonic forefathers and Sinclair's Templar Knights who preceded them hundreds of years before.

The "geomantic corridors" and chakra points Champoux identifies through much of the eastern North American continent are inspiration for other ley hunters and dowsers who are also attempting to make sense of the geometric overlay of their land—a matrix that is fundamental to all life, nay, Gaia herself. With contributions from friends including Dr Bethe Hagens (of "Celestial Basket" fame), this book is food for thought, exploration and expansion.

REVIEWS



BOOKS

GATEWAY TO ATLANTIS

by Andrew Collins

Publisher: Headline Publishing, UK, 2000
ISBN: 0-7472 2280 0 (436pp hc),
0-7472-7554-8 (tpb)

Price: AUD\$29.95 (tpb); NZD\$39.95
(tpb); £18.99; NLGf74,90; USD\$40.00

Available: **Aust**—Hodder Headline, tel
(02) 8248 0800; **NZ**—Hodder Moa
Beckett, tel (09) 478 1000; **UK**—Headline,
tel 0171 873 6000, www.headline.co.uk;
Europe—NEXUS office; **USA/Canada**—
NEXUS UK, tel +44 1342 322854

From where did Plato's Atlantis legend spring, if not from the last great vestige of an ancient empire in the Caribbean? In his new book, *Gateway to Atlantis*, Andrew Collins (*From the Ashes of Angels*; *Gods of Eden*) argues convincingly for that last great outpost being none other than Cuba.

Some of the stories that reached Plato, Collins maintains, may have been passed on by ancient seafarers from Phoenicia and Carthage who travelled to the Caribbean in (relatively) ancient times, bringing back accounts which described a topography that, on analysis, closely resembles the island of Cuba. They are imbued with the mythology of the number seven—seven cities, seven mountains, seven caves (as at Punta del Este on Cuba's Isle of Youth, which Collins had the good fortune to visit in 1998).

Such accounts are reinforced by some all-but-forgotten historians, whose descriptions Collins gives renewed credibility in his book—such as Cabrera's late 1700s description of the island of Septimania. Their narratives have been downplayed not least because of the competing Euro-political climates of the ensuing centuries.

Further, Collins asks how traces of cocaine could have been found in ancient Egyptian mummies without trade having been conducted with the Americas.

One only has to look at a map of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico to surmise that the entire region has experienced catastrophic natural disasters over the aeons. Collins suggests that a cometary impact was the final seal of fate for the Atlantean civilisation, and presents evidence for such a cataclysmic event affecting this area, and well beyond, circa the ninth millennium BC, coinciding with the end of the last ice age. Ancient ruins that arguably pre-date this time are clearly visible from the air, if one is lucky enough to be able to fly low over the Cuban region (as Collins has).

Collins's thesis is another worthy contribution towards fathoming this deep mystery.

VIDEOS

Reviewed by Duncan Roads

UFO ABDUCTIONS: A Global Phenomenon

Produced by Michael Hesemann and Natalia Zahradnikova for 2000 Film Productions, Germany, 1999 (PAL/VHS, NTSC/VHS, 78mins)

Price: AUD\$40.00; NZD\$55.00; £21.00
NLGf70,00; USD\$29.95 + p&h

Available: **Australia/NZ/UK/Europe**—
NEXUS offices; **USA**—Adventures
Unlimited, tel (815) 253 6390

The thing I have always admired about Michael Hesemann's videos, is that he reports just the facts of each case, no speculation is entered into, no hype and no sensationalism typical of many UFO films.

This is literally the best video documentary on the subject of UFO abductions I have ever seen. Not only is it very up to date, but the cases presented stem from nearly every continent on the planet.

Topics include the Roper Poll statistics; strange implants; uniformity of abduction experiences; discussion of the four primary alien types (which appear to work together); and of course, interviews with some recent high-profile abductees.

Researchers included on the film are Prof. Dr John Mack, Prof. Dr David Jacobs, Budd Hopkins, Dr Roger Leir, Derrel Sims, Nick Pope and Barry Chamish. Abductees include Linda Cortile, Kelly Cahill, Whitley Streiber, Leah Haley, Kathie Davies and Debbie Jordan.

UFOs: The Footage Archives Part Five: 1998–1999

Produced by Michael Hesemann and Natalia Zahradnikova for 2000 Film Productions, Germany, 1999 (PAL/VHS, NTSC/VHS, 95mins)

Price: AUD\$40.00; NZD\$55.00; £21.00;
NLGf70,00; USD\$29.95 + p&h

Available: **Aust/NZ/UK/Eur**—NEXUS
offices; **USA**—Adventures Unlimited, tel
(815) 253 6390

This long awaited Part 5 contains another 100 film clips from some 13 countries, including USA, Mexico, Brazil, England, Italy, Russia and Israel. Some highlights featured are a mini-UFO filmed near a crop circle formation; some amazing films from Soviet MIR cosmonauts; and a UFO interrupting a televised football match in South America.

These are a great series of videos - no commentary, just pure raw footage taken by hundreds of amateurs - leaving the viewers to make up their own minds.



REVIEWS

MUSIC

Reviewed by Richard Giles

FLOWING HARMONIES

by Jaro*Kova

Producer: Dr Jaroslav Kovaricek for Kova Productions, 1999 (63mins)

Distributor: **Australia**—Kova Productions, tel +61 (0)8 8332 0993, e-mail jarokova@yahoo.com

Dr Jaroslav Kovaricek established the ABC music show *Dreamtime*, a pioneering program in the ambient music field. In 1992 he co-founded the company Terra Australia, publishing over 30 albums of Australian music. Believing that much modern music is destructive sound pollution, he's designed this first CD in his Eco-Music series to restore healthy ambience to your living space. It's suitable for therapists and healers and can be used to reverse harmful energies, cleansing the home.

EAST WIND

by Uttara-Kuru

Producers: Kazumasa Yoshioka & Seiichi Kyoda for Pacific Moon Records, Tokyo, Japan, 1999 (51mins)

Available: **USA**—The Creative Service Company, tel +1 (719) 548 9872, e-mail CreatServ9@aol.com

World music has stretched out the sound boundaries around the planet, and Uttara-Kuru's album, *East Wind*, fuses Japanese instruments like the koto and shakuhachi, mixing them with melodies from traditional Japanese songs plus the haunting female voice of folk Japan to produce a very strong album. Both musicians have classical training and wish to take Japanese indigenous music to a wider world audience. Songs such as "Falling Through a Cloud", "Flowers, Birds, Winds & Moon" capture that feeling exactly. Recommended.

PHAT GLOBAL #1

Compilers: Trevor Wyatt and Jumbo Vanrennen for Palm Pictures, London, UK, 1999 (54mins)

Distributors: **Aust**—Festival, tel (02) 9955 8000; **UK**—Rykodisc, tel 0181 746 2129; **USA**—Rykodisc, tel (508) 744 7678, website www.rykodisc.com

If you're entranced by the many streams of world music, *Phat Global #1* will satisfy that taste. This funky compilation features artists such as: Indian Ropeman, a British Indian/Asian band; Cheb Mami Feat, an Algerian Rai star from France; Sidestepper, with a Latin-style bass sound; P18, who fuse Cuban salsa with Caribbean/Latin styles; Sly

and Robbie's Brazilian and dance beat combinations; and Baaba Maal with his Senegalese dance style. With other artists using dance, rap and fusion forms, this is a moving, upbeat, global collection.

BOLIVIAN BLUES BAR

by Alex de Grassi

Producer: Alex de Grassi for Narada Productions, USA, 1999 (49mins)

Distributors: **Aust**—MRA, tel (07) 3849 6020; **USA**—Narada, tel (414) 961 8350, website www.narada.com

Alex de Grassi is one of the acoustic guitar greats in the USA, and this album breaks new ground for him. In a daring attempt to capture the essence of the jazz and swing eras, he has recorded some golden classics with just a solo acoustic guitar approach. With arrangements of songs from such legends as Billie Holiday, Thelonius Monk, Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and the Gershwins, he's gone into jazz/blues fields with aplomb. A smooth, mellow album of depth and nuance.

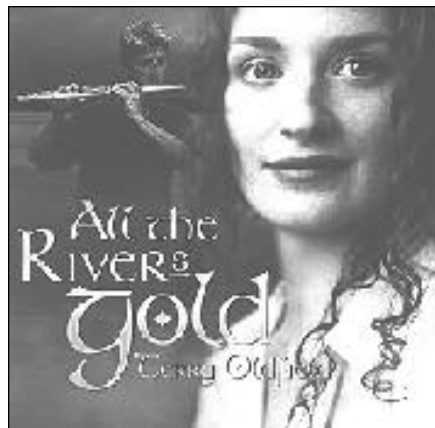
ALL THE RIVERS GOLD

by Terry Oldfield

Producer: Terry Oldfield for New World Music, UK, 1999 (52mins)

Distributors: **Aust**—New World, tel (07) 3367 0788; **UK**—New World, tel 01986 781682; **USA**—New World, tel 1800 771 0987, www.newworldmusic.com

Terry Oldfield is known for his extensive list of ambient music recordings and also for winning several awards for his contributions to television wildlife film soundtracks. A return to his Irish roots is celebrated in *All the Rivers Gold*. He's accompanied by harp, pipes, mandolin, whistles and flute, and also by the gorgeous voices of Katherina Heinrich and Imogen Moore on several tracks. This is a moving, gentle album that will touch base with your heart and call you to the essence of Ireland.



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least somewhat predictive of what occurs in humans. There is no reason to assume that there will be gross malformations of fetuses but there may be subtle changes, such as neurobehavioral attributes, immune function and sex hormone levels." The results, he said, "could be nothing, or could be something of great concern...if mom is eating something that can act like sex hormones, it is logical to wonder if that could change the baby's development".⁶⁹

A study of babies born to vegetarian mothers, published in January 2000, indicated just what those changes in baby's development might be. Mothers who ate a vegetarian diet during pregnancy had a fivefold greater risk of delivering a boy with hypospadias, a birth defect of the penis.⁷⁰ The authors of the study suggested that the cause was greater exposure to phytoestrogens in soy foods popular with vegetarians. Problems with female offspring of vegetarian mothers are more likely to show up later in life. While soy's oestrogenic effect is less than that of diethylstilbestrol (DES), the dose is likely to be higher because it is consumed as a food, not taken

as a drug. Daughters of women who took DES during pregnancy suffered from infertility and cancer when they reached their twenties.

QUESTIONS OVER 'GRAS' STATUS

Lurking in the background of industry hype for soy is the nagging question of whether it's even legal to add soy protein isolate to food. All food additives not in common use prior to 1958, including casein protein from milk, must have GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) status. In 1972, the Nixon administration directed a re-examination of substances believed to be GRAS, in the light of any scientific information then available. This re-examination included casein protein which became codified as GRAS in 1978. In 1974, the FDA obtained a literature review of soy protein because, as soy protein had not been used in food until 1959 and was not even in common use in the early 1970s, it was not eligible to have its GRAS status grandfathered under the provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.⁷¹

The scientific literature up to 1974 recognised many antinutrients in factory-made soy protein, including trypsin

inhibitors, phytic acid and genistein. But the FDA literature review dismissed discussion of adverse impacts, with the statement that it was important for "adequate processing" to remove them.

Genistein could be removed with an alcohol wash, but it was an expensive procedure that processors avoided. Later studies determined that trypsin inhibitor content could be removed only with long periods of heat and pressure, but the FDA has imposed no requirements for manufacturers to do so. The FDA was more concerned with toxins formed during processing, specifically nitrites and lysinoalanine.⁷² Even at low levels of consumption—averaging one-third of a gram per day at the time—the presence of these carcinogens was considered too great a threat to public health to allow GRAS status.

Soy protein *did* have approval for use as a binder in cardboard boxes, and this approval was allowed to continue, as researchers considered that migration of nitrites from the box into the food contents would be too small to constitute a cancer risk. FDA officials called for safety

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specifications and monitoring procedures before granting GRAS status for food.

These were never performed. To this day, use of soy protein is codified as GRAS only for this limited industrial use as a cardboard binder. This means that soy protein must be subject to premarket approval procedures each time manufacturers intend to use it as a food or add it to a food.

Soy protein was introduced into infant formula in the early 1960s. It was a new product with no history of any use at all. As soy protein did not have GRAS status, premarket approval was required. This was not and still has not been granted. *The key ingredient of soy infant formula is not recognised as safe.*

THE NEXT ASBESTOS?

"Against the backdrop of widespread praise...there is growing suspicion that soy—despite its undisputed benefits—may pose some health hazards," writes Marian Burros, a leading food writer for the *New York Times*. More than any other writer, Ms Burros's endorsement of a low-fat, largely vegetarian diet has herded Americans into supermarket aisles featuring soy foods. Yet her January 26, 2000

article, "Doubts Cloud Rosy News on Soy", contains the following alarming statement: "Not one of the 18 scientists interviewed for this column was willing to say that taking isoflavones was risk free." Ms Burros did not enumerate the risks, nor did she mention that the recommended 25 daily grams of soy protein contains enough isoflavones to cause problems in sensitive individuals; but it was evident that the industry had recognised the need to cover itself.

Because the industry is extremely exposed...contingency lawyers will soon discover that the number of potential plaintiffs can be counted in the millions and the pockets are very, very deep. Juries will hear something like this: "The industry has known for years that soy contains many toxins. At first they told the public that the toxins were removed by processing. When it became apparent that processing could not get rid of them, they claimed that these substances were beneficial. Your government granted a health claim to a substance that is poisonous, and the industry lied to the public to sell more soy."

The "industry" includes merchants, manufacturers, scientists, publicists, bureau-

crats, former bond financiers, food writers, vitamin companies and retail stores. Farmers will probably escape because they were duped like the rest of us. But they need to find something else to grow before the soy bubble bursts and the market collapses: grass-fed livestock, designer vegetables...or hemp to make paper for thousands and thousands of legal briefs.

Editor's Note:

The list of endnotes is so extensive that we have decided to save space and refer interested readers to our website at www.nexusmagazine.com. Readers without Internet access can request a faxed printout of the endnotes from our Australian office.

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The authors wish to thank Mike Fitzpatrick, PhD, and Valerie and Richard James for their help in preparing this article.

The Incredible Inventions of Tony Cuthbert

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MORE INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS

Meanwhile, Cuthbert's current mission is to follow up an initial spark of interest from DERA (the UK equivalent of the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA) in his clutchless gearbox/brake system. It's yet another stunningly inventive concept, which again he cannot afford to patent. The potential rewards are so high that he dare not let the secret out, and a mere mention of its principle in these pages would put it in the public domain and lose him his intellectual property rights forever. The same goes for his Rainfall Enhancer, which he successfully demonstrated last week in his bath, using salt water, floating balls and a floodlight. But that's probably already saying too much.

Keeping body and soul together—let alone protecting patents—while at the same time doing innovative science is the eternally painful way of life of most small-time inventors. They must endure a classic double-bind: they're too brilliant and eccentric to be conventionally employable,

but lack the entrepreneurial skills to fund the fruits of their inventiveness.

Like composers and artists of the past, 21st-century inventors need patrons. At present, Cuthbert's most powerful supporter is Michael Laughton, Professor of Electrical Engineering at London University and a member of a major UK Government energy advisory committee; he is doing his best to put the struggling inventor in touch with anyone who can help.

Part of Professor Laughton's motivation is sheer Christian charity, but there's also a more fundamental message he wants to convey to his academic colleagues. "The industrial revolution happened because of craftsmen-inventors like Tony Cuthbert, James Dyson and the inventor of clockwork radio, Trevor Bayliss," Laughton points out. "It did not spring from the minds of university-educated people. For too long have we worshipped at the altar of paper qualifications to the exclusion of a wider view. We must recognise the enormous value of the true innovator in effecting the technical changes in society which create real wealth."

In February of this year, Cuthbert's luck

stopped running out. He got a phone call to say that "someone big" was interested in his turbine.

"I can't tell you who it is, because I have signed a confidentiality agreement," he apologises, "but let's just say that a branch of the British Government has provided the funds to build and test a 'proof of principle' prototype. And that particular version of the turbine will be fully covered by patents, I can assure you."

About the Author:

Tony Edwards is an award-winning British television producer and writer on science and medicine. He is best known for his 1994 BBC series, *Heretic*—film portraits of six contemporary scientists who fell foul of the scientific establishment for their 'dissident' research. He is at present directing a mini-series for the Discovery Channel on the current international race to build the biggest and highest-flying airships ever. He can be contacted by e-mail at tony.edwards@ir.clara.net.

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Colonel Steve Wilson: Whistleblower on UFO Secrecy

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Permit me two more questions, if you would.

RB: I note on the Star Wars City chart that the Rockefeller Company is one of the elite defence contractors at that trough of the Black Budget known as SDIO/BMDO [Star Wars projects]. What "contribution" does the Rockefeller Company make to the SDIO project?

SW: Have no idea of specifics; only general information. This is the reason that secrets can be kept. No one person knows it all, except Level 33.

RB: Also on the Star Wars City organisation chart, there is a corporation known as Decision Science Applications, Incorporated (DSAI). This sounds an awful lot like Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) of San Diego—headed by Black Ops veteran Admiral Bobbie Ray Inman—which makes the engines for US antigravity craft. Are DSAI and SAIC one and the same, or related companies/proprietaries?

SW: This is a group made up of all heads of military hardware manufacturing in the Black area. By the way, I have heard

that Inman chairs that group.

[Author's note: Thus, Decision Science Applications, Inc. (DSAI) consists of the directors of the Black Budget divisions (US antigravity craft and space warfare weaponry) of: Rockwell, Martin Marietta, Boeing, IBM, Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas, Ford Aerospace, Aerojet Electro Systems, Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical, Inc., Kaman Industries Co., Rockefeller Co. and Fujika Co., etc. And retired NSA Admiral Bobbie Ray Inman heads both DSAI ("inside") and SAIC ("outside") the Black world. However, Dr Michael Wolf of MJ-12/SSG says the DSAI and SAIC are one and the same!]

RB: Colonel, in the material posted on the Skywatch webpage [(formerly) www.wic.net/colonel/ufopage.htm], the UFO information secrecy management organisation is laid out.

Which leads to a question: What roles do Dr Henry Kissinger and Dr Edward Teller play in this Ultra-classified organisation? Dr Teller cleared Department of Naval Intelligence physicist Bob Lazar to work at Area 51's S-4 on back-engineering

captured UFOs. Dr Kissinger's business office in New York City has got quite threatening with a person who made inquiries into Kissinger's connection to the UFO cover-up. What light can you shed on these two men's involvement?

SW: Both are MJ-12 members, which number 36 in all, as of 1994. It might interest you to know that they go back as far as [Project] *Paperclip*. But, even though they have histories before that, they do appear to have been at the University of Heidelberg during the same time-period that they were supposed to have been in the US. Kissinger is a firm believer and key figure in *MK-ULTRA*, whereas Teller loves to play at it. Nothing I can prove; just something I heard at a high level.

About the Author:

Richard Boylan, PhD, is a behavioural scientist, certified clinical hypnotherapist, university instructor (retired) and researcher into extraterrestrial-human encounters. You are invited to join Dr Boylan's UFOTruth Internet reports and communications list at <http://UFOTruth.listbot.com>.